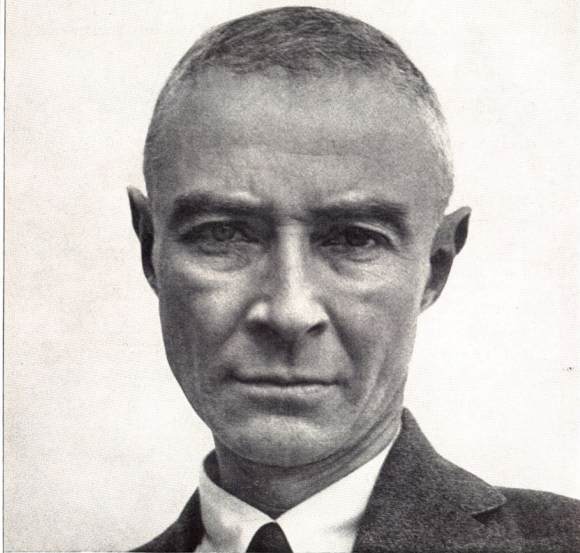


TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Alan Richards

PHYSICIST J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
Beyond loyalty, the harsh requirements of security.

✓ Check these "worth more" features!

They tell you why the '54 Ford is America's Worth More Car

What you *get* for your money when you buy a new car determines how much pleasure it will give you while you own it. That's why, *before you buy any car*, it will pay you to visit a Ford dealer and check Ford's many "Worth More" features—why it will be to your advantage to take a comprehen-

sive Test Drive. No matter what kind of a car you are used to, chances are that one of the 28 Ford models will suit you to a "T." And, remember, Ford also offers as optional equipment, Master-Guide Power Steering, Swift Sure Power Brakes, Power-Lift Windows and 4-Way Power Seat.



Y-block V-8

Ford's new 130-h.p. overhead-valve engine is America's most modern eight . . . the only V-8 in its field. Its extra-deep block is more rigid for smoother, quieter high-compression "Go." Low-friction design means more miles per gallon.



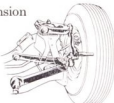
I-block Six

Every other six-cylinder engine on the road is outdated by this new 115-h.p. overhead-valve engine. Like the Y-block V-8, it has deep-block build, low-friction design, and power-boosting high-turbulence combustion chambers.



Ball-Joint Front Suspension

It helps gentle your travel on all road surfaces . . . maintains that "new car" ease of handling . . . keeps wheels in line far longer. And only Ford in the low-price field has it.



Fordomatic Drive*

Unlike other "drives" in Ford's field, Fordomatic has automatic intermediate gear for extra "Go" when you want it. Climbing hills or passing is easier.



Beauty

Ford's crisp, clean, exterior lines are matched by the tailored beauty of their bright, colorful, new interiors. Upholsteries and trim are lovely to look at and noted for their ability to *stay* that way.



Ford

Worth more when you buy it

Worth more when you sell it



GREAT TV! FORD THEATRE

*At extra cost.

Compared to 1925

Today's gasoline is 50% better*

* *yet the price [less taxes]
is only slightly higher!*

THIS DOLLAR BUYS MORE TODAY than it did
in 1925!



It's your gasoline dollar. It buys you such a healthy value because:

1. Gasoline has improved tremendously in quality. In fact, two gallons of today's gasoline will do the work of three gallons of 1925 fuel.
2. Gasoline prices (less taxes) are only slightly higher than in 1925.

Today's gasoline is so much better it not only drives today's heavier cars at higher speeds and gives good mileage . . .



but has the extra power left over for power steering, air conditioning, radios, signals, extra lights, heater fans and all the other power-consuming "automatic" devices that make your motoring safer and more comfortable.

You get this wonderful value for your gasoline dollar because U. S. oil companies are continually developing new and better ways to produce better low-cost gasoline. And practically every refiner uses "Ethyl" antiknock compound to further step up octane ratings.



So no matter how you figure it, you get a bargain every time you say, "Fill 'er up!"

2,000,000 petroleum people are doing a great job!

Because Americans have enjoyed a bountiful supply of petroleum products at low cost for so many years, the average person is likely to take for granted the wonderful service performed by the U. S. oil industry. To give this splendid record the recognition it deserves, this message is published by



ETHYL CORPORATION, New York 17, N. Y.
manufacturers of "Ethyl" antiknock compound
used by refiners to improve gasoline.



BOSTON'S TALLEST building, home of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, is glazed from street to tower with *Thermopane* in 1,487 windows.

Thermopane *

**saves \$6.04 per window
per year—keeps people
more comfortable, too!**

MORE COMFORT WITH LESS HEAT. No complaints are heard about cold drafts near the *Thermopane* windows.



5-Year Performance Report on 1,487 *Thermopane* Windows in Boston's John Hancock Bldg.

Five winters and four summers have passed since the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company Building in Boston was first occupied. Recently, the building management was asked: "What do you and the 5,400 people who work in your building think of *Thermopane's* contribution to air-conditioned comfort?" Their answer: "Building management is well pleased with the *Thermopane* windows. Occupants of the building never comment on the windows, probably aren't even aware they are *Thermopane*."

This answer is perfect testimony to *Thermopane's* efficiency in doing away with drafts near windows. With single-glazed windows in the company's original quarters, recently renovated, it is necessary to keep thermostats 75° or 76° for comfort. However, a 73° thermostat average setting is adequate in the new addition.

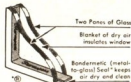
Building management's appreciation of *Thermopane* stems from three benefits. First, the air-conditioning system, of which they consider *Thermopane* an integral part, has operated most satisfactorily. Second, *Thermopane* keeps the offices notably quiet—even on the lower floors—in spite of heavy traffic din on streets outside. Third, management can measure in dollars the savings on steam for heating and power for air conditioning that *Thermopane* yields—and will continue to yield for the life of the building. A highly reputable, independent firm of air-conditioning engineers and contractors has calculated that *Thermopane* saves John Hancock \$8,989 annually. That's \$6.04 per window per year, nearly \$45,000 saved in five short years. Details of the engineering firm's calculations will be sent on request. *

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY, 608 MADISON AVE., TOLEDO 3, OHIO



Thermopane

INSULATING GLASS



NEW LOW-COST LIFE INSURANCE BUILDS HIGH CASH VALUES FAST!



For Partners: Two 50-year-old men are equal partners in a business. Each has \$50,000 invested, so each takes out a \$50,000 Whole Life policy paying the standard annual premium at age 50 of \$40.83 per \$1,000. Together they pay a total yearly premium of \$4,083. If either partner dies, his family gets \$50,000 cash. The surviving partner retains the entire business according to a previously written buy-and-sell agreement. If both live, their policies continue to accumulate high cash values available for emergency funds, credit or retirement purposes.



For the Sole Proprietor: At age 40, you own your own retail business. You plan some day to leave it to your wife and son. So you buy a \$20,000 Whole Life policy and since you qualify for standard insurance you pay an annual premium of \$59.60. If you should die, your family will receive \$20,000 in cash with which to pay expenses, taxes, debts, to hire help as a stopgap measure, or even to give your family the added security which ready cash means. Your business stays in the family. While you live, you have a constantly growing source of cash for business requirements and eventually for your own retirement purposes.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The New York Life Agent in Your Community is a Good Man to Know

*It's New York Life's new
"Whole Life" policy—ideal for
business protection needs!*

No matter what type of business you operate, this new policy offers your business and your family strong protection and provides a source of emergency funds—at remarkably low net cost!

Because this Whole Life policy is sold only in amounts of \$10,000 or more, there are savings that are passed on to you in *lower premiums*. And this policy has *rapidly building cash values*!

It is available in each of the 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and throughout Canada (not issued in New York prior to age ten, nor in Canada prior to fifth birthday). New York Life is 109 years old and is one of the strongest legal reserve life insurance companies in the world.

\$10,000 MINIMUM AMOUNT!

This minimum face amount results in lower net cost. Issued to age 70. May be available at higher rates to persons who cannot qualify for standard insurance due to health or occupation.

LOW PREMIUM RATES!

Standard annual premium only \$17.59 per \$1,000 issued at age 25; \$23.59 at 35; \$33.64 at 45; \$50.46 at 55. At most ages waiver of premium and double indemnity benefits are available at slightly higher rates. Dividends can be used to reduce premium payments.

EARLY HIGH CASH VALUES!

Cash values build fast—equal to the full reserve after only seven years; i.e.: seventh year cash value of a policy taken out at age 25 is \$92 per \$1,000; at 35, \$123; at 45, \$164; at 55, \$213.

MAIL THIS
COUPON TODAY!

New York Life Insurance Company, Dept. T-2
51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
(In Canada: 320 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario)

Please furnish me, without any obligation, full information on your new Whole Life insurance policy, minimum amount \$10,000.

NAME _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____



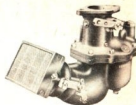
Aneroid Barometer



Depth Recorder



Depth Indicator



*Zenith Carburetor
and Flame Arrestor*



Bendix on boats!

*navigates . . . steers . . .
finds fish . . . forecasts
weather . . . communicates . . .
improves Pleasure
and Commercial boating
so many ways!*

IF BOATING isn't your business or pleasure, you probably were not aware that Bendix diversity ranges well into the marine field with a big package of high-quality devices which makes power boats safer, easier and more profitable to operate.

Here, illustrated, is a representative group of products for use primarily by cruiser-type pleasure and commercial fishing boats. Clockwise, just above our name, are:

Aneroid Barometer . . . an inexpensive, dependable, easy-to-read instrument that shows pressure and barometric tendency. One of a complete line of weather instruments made by our Friez division for the world's weather bureaus.

Depth Recorder . . . electronic navigation aid. Draws accurate profiles of ocean floor. Also shows up schools of fish. Almost a standard tool of commercial fishermen, now available to sport fishermen. A Pacific Division product.

Depth Indicator . . . visual indicator favored for lakes and rivers. Shows up sand bars, underwater

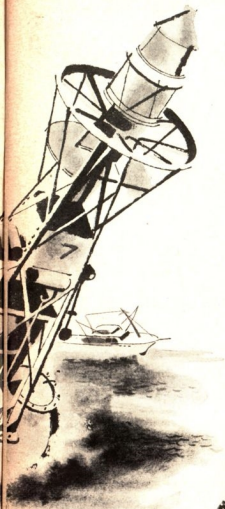
obstacles. Has helped Mississippi pilots slice 36 hours off New Orleans-St. Louis run. A Pacific Division product.

Zenith* Carburetor and Flame Arrestor . . . famous for its economy and dependability. The flame arrestor is protection against fire that might result from backfiring.

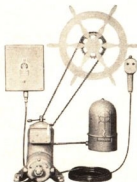
Ship-to-Shore Radio . . . Bendix offers a complete line of top-quality radio telephone equipment. Also radio direction finders which establish ship's position via accurate sense bearings on known radio transmission stations. Pacific Division products.

Automatic Pilot and Remote Steering Control . . . frees you from wheel-work. Will steer a straighter course than the best helmsman day or night, clear or fog, rough or calm. Pacific Division products.

Electric Fuel Pump . . . dependable and explosion-proof! Can deliver more than 30 gallons per hour. Eliminates vapor lock even in hottest weather. When needed, two or more pumps can be manifolded. An Eclipse Machine Division product.



Ship-to-Shore Radio



Automatic Pilot and Remote Steering Control



Electric Fuel Pump

Broad View of Bendix

The picture above is a glimpse of Bendix. We research, engineer and manufacture about a thousand different products for about every basic industry... from bobbin-holders for textile people to confidential components for the guided-missiles and nuclear physics fields. Television, radar, ultrasonics, telemetering and synthetic resins are other fields of endeavor.

How Bendix Can Help You

We will be glad to send you the complete story of Bendix Aviation, our products and facilities, now in booklet form. You are almost certain to discover one or more ways we can contribute to your business. Please make requests for "Bendix and Your Business" on your company letterhead direct to:



PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS AND BASIC PRODUCTS

PACIFIC, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
telemetering equipment; hydraulic and electric actuators; depth recorders; boat steerers.

ZENITH® CARBURETOR, DETROIT, MICH.
automotive, marine and small engine carburetors.

ECLIPSE MACHINE, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Stromberg® carburetors, electric fuel pumps, starter drives, coaster brakes.

BENDIX FRIEZ, TOWSON, MD.
meteorological instruments; precision instruments and recorders.

BENDIX PRODUCTS, SOUTH BEND, IND.
automotive brakes, carburetors, power steering; aviation brakes, landing gear, fuel metering.

ECLIPSE-PIONEER, TETERBORO, N. J.
aviation instruments and components; foundry.

SCINTILLA, SIDNEY, N. Y.
aviation ignition systems; industrial engine magnetos; diesel fuel injection.

BENDIX RADIO, TOWSON, MD.
radar; auto, railroad, mobile and aviation radio; television.

MARSHALL-ECLIPSE, TROY, N. Y.
brake blocks, brake lining, synthetic resins.

RED BANK, EATONTOWN, N. J.
electronic tubes; dynamotors, inverters.

BENDIX-SKINNER, DETROIT, MICH.
micronic filters.

CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OHIO
automatic viscosity regulators, nuclear products.

BENDIX COMPUTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
digital computers.

HAMILTON, HAMILTON, OHIO
jet engine controls and aircraft pumps.

LAKE SHORE, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.
power steering and automotive devices.

UTICA, UTICA, N. Y.
aviation components.

MONTROSE, SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.
aviation components.

PIONEER CENTRAL, DAVENPORT, IOWA
aviation instruments and components.

YORK, YORK, PA.
electronic devices; test equipment

BENDIX-ECLIPSE OF CANADA, LTD.
Windsor, Ont.

BENDIX INTERNATIONAL
New York City

BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION
Fisher Building, Detroit 2, Michigan

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



REIS Perma-Sized®

solves shrinkage problems in

KNIT SPORT SHIRTS

Mostly, a P. S. is an afterthought. Not so when P. S. means REIS PERMA-SIZED. In knit sportswear, it's the first name and the finishing touch in controlling shrinkage through repeated washings. If it's REIS PERMA-SIZED, the size you buy is the size it *stays* after every laundering session! That's a REIS money-back guarantee.

We show a fine Father's Day Gift idea... REIS PERMA-SIZED Weekender knit sport shirt. \$2.95. Red, Navy, White, Maize, Lime, Maroon, Grey. Also in Tan, Blue, Grey Heather shades.



EMPIRE STATE BLDG., NEW YORK 1, N. Y.



LETTERS

The Texas Collectors

Sir:

Congratulations on your excellent article [May 24] on Clint Murchison—a great citizen of a great state.

SIMON LICHENSTEIN

Dallas

Sir:

Wouldn't it be nice if we unfortunate proletarians could take advantage of a tax bonanza such as is enjoyed by millionaire oilmen, i.e., a "depletion allowance which permits them to pocket 27½% of their gross income (up to 50% of their net) before paying a cent of taxes," so that we could live comfortably and still have something left? But, alas! Someone has to pay those taxes!

JIM KUNTZELMAN

Omaha

Sir:

If Financial Genius Murchison can build the Trans-Canada pipeline for \$3,000,000, then he must also be an engineering wizard in his spare time.

C. W. DAVIS

Miami

¶ Until it reached TIME's teletypesetter wires, the pipeline cost \$300 million.—Ed.

Sir:

Outside Texas, it is generally considered to be in bad taste to make boastful comparisons of personal wealth, but there are other American fortunes that would undoubtedly be greater on an actual net basis than any amount as yet amassed by any individual in

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

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TIME
June 14, 1954

Volume LXIII
Number 24

TIME, JUNE 14, 1954

[illegible]

LIKE THESE—AT THE SAME PRICE AS AN ORDINARY NOVEL!

An American Tragedy by Theodore Dreiser, illustrated by the great American painter Reginald Marsh; and *The Lives of the Noble Romans and Noble Grecians*, in a wonderful text edited from the manuscript in the Huntington Library, beautifully designed and decorated by W. A. Dwiggins; and *Notre-Dame de Paris*, the massive novel by Victor Hugo illustrated with paintings made in the Cathedral itself by Bernard Lamotte; and *The Story of Reynard the Fox* by Goethe, illustrated with wood-engravings by Fritz Eichenberg; and *The Revolt of the Angels* by Anatole France...

Yet you don't have to take any of the listed titles if you don't want them! You are given a list of more than four dozen Heritage books-in-print—from which you are permitted to select substitution titles. In short, you may obtain only the books you want, and yet at a price which is a bargain.

OF COURSE, there have been book bargains before; and there will be again. But it seems safe to say that never in the history of book publishing has a greater bargain than this been offered.

You are invited to put this statement to the test! You are invited to send for this new Prospectus, which describes the cooperative membership plan in detail—and includes many expressions of opinion from the members themselves, the people who pay their good money for these books and do not *have* to indulge in high-flown language.

If you will fill out the coupon printed below, and mail it to The Heritage Club, you will be sent a copy of the Prospectus. Also, one of the limited number of vacancies *will be reserved for you* until you have had time to study the Prospectus. You would be wise to mail the coupon *now!*

HURRY! *Hurry!* **HUR-R-R-RY!** That's what we mean, in the language of the sideshow barker, when we say *if you are light on your feet* and when we say *provided you are quick enough*.

For you may know that the membership rolls of The Heritage Club are not always open for new members. When some vacancies occur, and the membership rolls are publicly opened for new members through announcements such as this one—why, you are offered an unusual opportunity which you should be quick to seize.

Shall we tell you why?

WELL, The Heritage Club distributes to its members "the classics which are our heritage from the past, in editions which will be the heritage of the future." These books are not falsely *deluxe* nor are they old editions dressed up for a new market. They are the classics of the world's literatures: especially designed by the world's most famous typographers, illustrated by the greatest of the world's artists, carefully printed by leading printers on papers which have been *chemically tested to assure a life of at least two centuries*, handsomely bound and boxed.

You may find this next statement hard to believe; but nevertheless it is true, and it seems a principal reason for the continuing success of this cooperative plan: *the members obtain these books for the same price that they are called upon to pay for ordinary rental library fiction!* Yes, each member pays only \$3.65 for each book—or only \$3.28 if he pays in advance!

What is the natural result?

THERE ARE now thirty thousand members. And, although the Club is starting upon its Nineteenth Annual Series, of the original Charter Members more than half still remain in the membership! In short, the members themselves are highly satisfied!

Now the Prospectus is being prepared, for the Nineteenth Series; and in it are described the books to be distributed to the members during the coming twelve months. We anticipate fewer than one thousand vacancies. *If you are quick enough*, and if you obtain one of these for yourself, you will obtain books like these:

TO
THE
HERITAGE
CLUB
595 Madison
Avenue,
New York 2,
N. Y.

Please send me your new Prospectus, describing the books which you will distribute to the members in the coming twelve months. I understand that you will now reserve one of the remaining memberships for me, awaiting my formal application.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY AND STATE	Title
----------------	-------

Here's Proof "It's wise to wire"



ALEX M. LEWYT

"Telegrams keep our sales promotions aggressive"

"We feel that a great deal of the success of our promotional selling is due to telegrams," says Alex M. Lewyt, President, Lewyt Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y. "Fast communication with our distributors provided by Telegrams has been invaluable in the seven years we've been making and marketing Lewyt Vacuum Cleaners."

"Better service to our 275,000 policyholders by Telegram"

"With more than a quarter-million policyholders, we process a lot of claims," says Leo Goodwin, President, Government Employees Insurance Co. of Washington, D. C. "We've found one of the best ways to handle claims and adjustments quickly, accurately, and on record—as they must be handled—is by Telegram. That's why we've almost doubled our use of Telegrams in the last three years."



LEO GOODWIN

"We stimulate our sales force with Telegrams"

"Every time we send telegrams to all of our salesmen," says A. M. Pate, Jr., Executive Vice-President of Panther Oil & Grease Mfg. Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, "we can count on a sales increase of at least 10% the following week. We use telegrams to announce price changes, new products, sales contests—and for collections as well. In our experience, telegrams far surpass any other written or spoken word for getting action."



A. M. PATE, JR.

You, too, will find that . . .

when it means business
it's wise to wire



Texas. The owners of these fortunes learned long ago that it was wiser to keep the news of their prosperity to themselves.

Phoenix, Ariz.

J. R. COLPITTS

Sir:

As one once indirectly connected with the Murchison organization . . . I feel . . . you . . . overlooked the fact that Clint's original stake was made before the days of high income taxes, and for the past ten years his immense gains have been more from the effects of inflation than from oil income. Clint was smart enough, around 1939, to recognize the signs of coming inflation and bought anything on which he could borrow most of the purchase price . . . His equities were spread thin, and the banks could have closed him out at any time up to about 1945 . . . Clint Murchison gambled extremely heavy on inflation, and won—more power to him.

Breckenridge, Texas

H. N. SWEENEY

Rye Tround the Corner

Sir:

Re the May 24 item "Greyed Eel to Be Said": Although BBC announcers may have their own enunciatory peculiarities, they're not alone in this respect. Right here in the U.S. one can find some equally puzzling variations. Samples:
RYE TROUND—close at hand (New Hampshire).

PAV UP—a breakfast cereal [Pep] imparting vim and energy (Tennessee).

JAUNTS—a major-league baseball team, the New York Jaunts (Georgia).

PRASIN' TIZEXHAR—the Chief Executive of the U.S. (Florida).

Miami

J. B. ALVORD

Wrong Wright?

Sir:

As a native of Elkins Park, Pa. . . . I had an understandably keen interest in the Wright-designed synagogue [TIME, May 31] that is planned for my quiet suburban community. Esthetically I am inexperienced, but somehow I feel that Mr. Wright's inspiration is about as appropriate to its proposed location as Connie Mack Stadium is to suburban Singapore.

Even for \$750,000, this pagodalike structure cannot be made to blend with its surroundings. Either the old master of our century is losing his touch, or my neighbors have recently taken to the rice paddies.

I. HARRY SUBIN

Oberlin, Ohio

Declarations & Decisions (Contd.)

Sir:

The Supreme Court edict outlawing segregation in public schools knocks the hell out of Jim Crow and makes all other forms of segregation and discrimination look sillier than ever. TIME's March 24 article on the ruling should be read by every American . . . It is so important now that all citizens of the U.S. be made aware of the fact that the Negro is a man, a citizen of equal rank, and that two-thirds of mankind's people are dark-skinned, and they are watching and gauging America in terms of her treatment of the Negro . . .

FLEMING R. WALLER
U.S.A.F.

Anchorage, Alaska

Sir:

To impress the Asiatics, nine misguided political appointees have decided to change the way of life of 50 million Americans in 21 states of our great nation. If we



"COULDN'T BE BETTER COVERED!"

THANKS to a big umbrella, there are no worries here. Group insurance is a "protective umbrella" to employees of companies covered by Hardware Mutuals plans. Our new *Comprehensive Medical Benefits Plan*, available in most states, gives employees and their families the broadest available coverage against non-occupational illness and injury.

Employees are protected from large medical and hospital expenses not ordinarily covered in group policies. Maximum benefits are provided as one overall limit for all items instead of separate limits for hospitalization, surgical costs, nursing, doctors' calls and

many other benefits. Unexpected financial burdens that cause worry and hardships are avoided. Employees feel secure, they do a better job. Their morale is higher.

Groups of as few as 10 are eligible for Hardware Mutuals new Comprehensive Medical Benefits Plan. Let your friendly Hardware Mutuals representative explain this and other low cost plans that can be tailor-made to give your employees really adequate protection.

For his name and address, just call *Western Union*, ask for Operator 25. Do it today! His helpful services are yours for the asking!



Insurance for your AUTOMOBILE...HOME...BUSINESS

Hardware Mutuals.

Stevens Point, Wisconsin • Offices Coast to Coast

HARDWARE MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY • HARDWARE DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



CHECK ALL THREE

Ask yourself these 3 questions before you buy any air conditioner for your business

1. IS THE STYLING MODERN?

G-E Packaged Air Conditioners are designed to stay in style for years... two-toned silver-gray finish blends with any interior... G-E Packaged Air Conditioners actually look as good as they make you feel.

2. IS IT DURABLE?

Here you see one example of G-E's durability: the famous G-E sealed-in-steel refrigerating unit. G-E hermetically seals all three vital cooling system parts—compressor, condenser and motor. Trouble is sealed out, long life sealed in!

3. IS THE WARRANTY COMPLETE?

Now G-E dares offer this unmatched protection: G-E replaces entire sealed cooling system at no cost to you (not even for shipping or labor) if required under normal use during full 5-year warranty period.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., AIR CONDITIONING DIVISION, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Packaged AIR CONDITIONERS

CHECK FEATURES OF G-E WATER COOLERS, TOO!

Cool, fresh water always... beautiful modern design... G-E 5-Year Protection Plan... dependable G-E refrigeration.



GENERAL  ELECTRIC

red-blooded Southern Americans submit to this unconstitutional "judge-made law" and surrender our Caucasian heritage of 60 centuries, the malignant powers of Communism, atheism and mongrelization will surely follow . . .

ROBERT B. PATTERSON
Indianola, Miss.

Sir:
... Never before have so few (nine men) done so much (injury) to so many . . .

W. S. COX JR.
New Orleans

Sir:
Three cheers for the Supreme Court . . . but it's sad that the Government should have accomplished so much, and these social clubs that call themselves churches so little. That schools should end segregation before the churches seems to support the idea that the church in America is becoming obsolete . . .

J. M. WILSON
Ithaca, N.Y.

Sir:
If the U.S. Supreme Court wishes to black its face and have a minstrel, that is their business, but I deeply resent their blackening mine . . .

MRS. ATHALIE B. WOLBRECHT
Memphis, Tenn.

Sir:
... There are those of the South (I am white) who hail the . . . decision . . . I have genuine faith that the Talmidges and the like will be trampled into oblivion with this new mode of thought that the young intellectuals of the South are developing.

WILLIAM LUTTRELL
Atlanta

Sir:
In view of the fact that the majority of the Southern whites and Negroes still prefer to maintain a segregated public-school system, a friend of mine proposes that separate schools be maintained for the majority of the children, with a small school for those few Yankees and NAACPers who just love to mix. In addition, a small, dilapidated one-room school should be kept in each southern county in order that our Northern "friends" might be able to continue their wailing about the wretched conditions in the South . . . Save your Confederate money, boys!

ROBERT S. DUGGAN JR.
Atlanta

Sir:
I am and always have been in favor of improvement and advancement of everything . . . but abolishment of segregation is in no sense an improvement for the Negro . . . You said the Herman Talmidges are not going to write the last chapter in the story of the American Negro's 90-year rise from slavery. Well, I can assure you that we shall try to write the last chapter, but if we fail, I guarantee that we shall write the next to the last chapter, and starting as of now, it is going to be a long, long story . . .

V. P. CUNNINGHAM
Aberdeen, Md.

Sir:
... Only when the people of the U.S. become mature enough to judge others for their inner worth rather than their outer color will we deserve the respect of the world . . .

MRS. NEIL THORTAKSON
Boston

Sir:
After recognizing the justice of the Supreme Court's ancient bromide that "all men are created equal," we must still face the



For Dad—trim clothes that take to water

Father's Day always seems to creep up unexpectedly. Dad being the quiet sort he is. But here is a sound solution for your gift problem . . . gifts that Dad will find cool and practical.

The happy Dad above wears comfortable, good-looking sports clothes made with "Orlon." They're easy to wash,

they dry fast, and most of them don't need ironing . . . they stay neater, too.

You'll find Father's Day gifts made with "Orlon" acrylic fiber—from sport shirts, slacks, robes and pajamas to luxury-soft sweaters and socks that stay soft after washing (and need no stretching!). Give them to Dad on June 20!

Orlon®

ACRYLIC FIBER

"Orlon" is Du Pont's trade-mark for its acrylic fiber.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Du Pont makes fibers, not fabrics or garments.



*On America's
Smartest Tables...*



Makes up to ten cups
\$29.50

UNIVERSAL

Coffeematic

More and more, people who enjoy fine coffee are choosing the Universal Coffeematic. Why? Because here's the fastest way to make good coffee. You simply set the Flavor-Selector to the strength you prefer. Coffeematic then automatically brews to perfection, signals when ready, and keeps your coffee at ideal serving temperature without increasing the strength.

Universal Automatic Coffeemakers are available in four models—two to ten cup capacity.



UNIVERSAL

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

incontrovertible fact that an ingrained proclivity of the modern Negro is to take a yard after the white man has graciously granted him an inch . . .

F. A. GRIFFITH
(Former member,
South African Police)

Los Angeles

Sir:

May 17, 1954 will be remembered as long as I live. You cannot imagine the feeling I experienced when I first learned of the . . . decision . . . To me . . . it means that I am one step closer to losing what I consider my "second-class" citizenship. Let us hope that those affected will accept what is right with calm and courage.

COLEMAN A. GOLDSBOROUGH
U.S.A.F.

Stephenville, Newfoundland

Mr. Jackson's Bulky Box

Sir:

. . . I was fortunate enough to hear the 96-year-old William H. Jackson describe in a lecture how he made Colorado's famous Mountain of the Holy Cross picture in 1873 [TIME, May 31]. It's only a minor detail in



International
PHOTOGRAPHER JACKSON (CIRCA 1867)

your story, but I cannot resist pointing out that Mr. Jackson was not fortunate enough to clamber up the ice boulders with "primitive film." Somebody in his party had to haul glass plates up the mountain so that when the time came to make an exposure, all he had to do was to kneel in his tiny dark-room tent, sensitize a glass plate, place it in a holder and rush it to his bulky camera before it had a chance to dry. Then he had to develop it immediately and fix it and wash it right on the spot. This was the same laborious process used by Mathew Brady's photographers in the Civil War, a dozen years before.

D. JAY CULVER

New York City

The Vein of Charity

Sir:

After reading your May 24 article about blood banks and that "the A.M.A. and state medical societies claim that free blood—for any patients other than charity cases—is 'socialism.'" I was bothered by the following question: Would the socialism phobia of the American Medical Association cause them to condemn the Good Samaritan as a dastardly socialist because he did not determine whether the wounded man he helped was a man of means before giving freely of his aid?

WILLIAM A. CROSS

Ames, Iowa



It costs money to manufacture insurance, too!

Some people think the difference between the money received in premiums and the amount paid out in claims, represents the profit* made by insurance companies.

But like any other industry, insurance has production costs and pays federal, state and local taxes.

Sales, service and claims offices must be maintained, which, in the case of America Fore require the services of 9,000 direct

employees and over 40,000 agents and brokers.

As well, the capital stock insurance companies support organizations engaged in fire and accident prevention and arson investigation whose activities have saved many lives and made your insurance cost less than it otherwise would.

*The underwriting of the capital stock insurance companies has averaged less than **1 3/4 cents** out of each premium dollar received over the last 10 years.



For the name of a nearby America Fore agent call Western Union by number and ask for Operator 25.

For Peace of Mind insure with

America Fore
INSURANCE GROUP


★ The Continental Insurance Company

★ Niagara Fire Insurance Company

★ The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

★ Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company

★ American Eagle Fire Insurance Company



Any Millions

-which millions does

YOU can't simply add people up like numbers. If you could, the couple in the cold-water flat could buy as much as millionaires in a mansion. And that doesn't make sense.

Better Homes and Gardens delivers 4-million families, which makes it one of the very largest of all man-woman magazines and a mighty advertising medium in any league.

But, most important is *who* these BH&G millions are—how *well-off* they are—and in what *mood* they read. That's what sets these millions apart from people exposed to other big media.

Take two minutes now to consider this difference and you'll take a big step toward more productive advertising.

MONEYED PEOPLE IN THE MOOD

The very nature of Better Homes and Gardens brings together millions of people with money—and puts them in a *buying mood*.

Research it yourself, with a glance through its pages.

It's obvious that BH&G is edited to *preselect* the alert, progressive families who believe home is more than a place to hang your hat. 80% of them, in fact, own their homes. Their incomes are high above average. Thus they have the means to lead richer, fuller family lives—and BH&G gives them the urge to do more than wishful thinking about it.

This creative desire for high living standards is both as small as a cake of soap or a new dish for dinner—and as large as a new car, a new wing on the house or a vacation trip for the family.

These families know they can get *solutions* to their problems in Better Homes and Gardens. That's why, and only why, they read it—for buying counsel, as a buying guide. Issue by issue, cover to cover, they pore through BH&G for practical help on what to do, how to do it, and what to do it with.

THE PRODUCTIVE CARRY-OVER

Undeniably, a "how-to-do-it" article creates an entirely different mood from a "whodunit." Obviously, page after page of editorial on how to raise

Serving 4-million families, screened for the BUY on their minds!

Better Homes

Buying or Millions

your ad budget buy?

living standards puts people in a *buying mood*—a mood that *no* fiction, *no* political issue, *no* exposé, *no* entertainment program can establish.

This is the mood they're in when they see your advertising. Thus BH&G advertising pages are *not* interruptions of editorial. That's why they *work* harder.

That is why your advertising sells more—sells longer—in Better Homes and Gardens—line for line, page for page, minute for minute, dollar for dollar.

Take any of the big media you can buy. Balance their circulations, their audiences, million for million and dollar for dollar. Consider whether even an extra million or so is worth the *powerful plus* of BH&G—the *buying mood* of BH&G's millions.

Then you're bound to consider BH&G's 4-million families your primary millions—whatever you sell to the public.



HAVE YOU EVER SEEN RESULTS LIKE THIS FROM ANY OTHER ADVERTISING?

A leading food manufacturer ordered two gatefolds, selling cream cheese, to run in Sept. and Dec. 1953, BH&G. Soon as sales results came in from September, the manufacturer ordered three more—at approximately \$74,000 per gatefold! The reason—results, of course! Look at this action:

- Within 18 days, nearly 800,000 women made one or more of the recipes featured in the ad!

- Within 18 days, 1,880,000 women either clipped the recipes in the gatefold, or stated their intention to clip!
- And, speaking of long life—25 weeks after the first ad appeared, the clipping total jumped by more than a half million!
- Results are still coming in on the second and third gatefolds—and they're even better than the first. Truly, here's dramatic evidence of cream cheese sales by the trainload!

NEVER FORGET—WHEN BH&G SAYS "THIS IS GOOD," PEOPLE BUY!

and Gardens

How to Pick the Best Oil for Your Car

- Look in the instruction book that came with your car, or ask your dealer.

If the manufacturer recommends an HD (High Detergency) oil containing additives, remember this: there are good HD oils and there are HD oils that aren't so good.

You see, additives in themselves do not lubricate.

They can be added to any oil.

To very good oil.

To very poor oil.

The quality of the basic oil is what determines the kind of lubrication your motor gets.

That's why...

**Today's BEST oils
start with
Nature's BEST crude**

Pennsylvania Motor Oils are endowed with outstanding natural toughness.

Skillfully refined from Nature's best crude oil and fortified by carefully selected additives, they stand up longer against the demands of modern engines.

**Keep the power
you bought**

INSIST on a brand of

**PENNSYLVANIA
Motor Oil**

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE
CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
Oil City, Pennsylvania



A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

When Correspondent Robert Schulman was transferred from TIME's Chicago bureau last November to become chief of the bureau in Seattle, he recalled an incident that happened during a school vacation 20 years ago at the Chicago World's Fair. Says Schulman: "At the time, I was a native New Yorker who had never been west of Jersey before. I remember standing wistfully in the Chicago railroad yards watching the trains pull out for the West. I thought how wonderful it would be to go into those mighty spaces that I knew only from maps."

By now Schulman has filled in most of those map spaces by personal visits in reporting TIME stories. With the help of part-time correspondents, he covers a beat that includes the entire Pacific Northwest to the Continental Divide, up through Western Canada and Alaska.

When he first learned that he was going to Seattle, Schulman had a plan. Says he: "I was going to get to know this area by taking a leisurely trip, soaking up the geography and meeting some of the people who are shaping the region's course. I still aim to make such a trip. The last leisurely trip I had was the train ride that brought us from Chicago."

That leisurely trip ended when Schulman & family checked into their Seattle hotel room to find a query from New York. Before his wife and daughter had finished unpacking their bags, Schulman was busy digging up the Seattle end of the story on the crisis in the Alaskan salmon fishing and packing industry. The next day came another assignment, which called for equipment that Schulman never before had needed in his 17 years of metropolitan news reporting: high boots, Alaskan mukluks, parka and long underwear. With this gear he flew to Victoria, B.C., drove 135 miles across Vancouver Island to catch a float plane to keep a rendezvous with a boatload of seagoing missionaries on their Christmas visit to the isolated settlers on the island's West Coast.

Says Schulman: "On that week-long missionary jaunt, when the sea got rough and the craft started to heave and roll through the reefs like a Coney Island roller coaster, the Gospel-quoting skipper began to sing *My Heart Is Full of Joy*. I joined in—the best seasickness preventive yet."

Faced with one fast-breaking story after another, the Schulmans spent Christmas in their hotel, finally moved into a house on the first of the year.

But since then the house has seen little of Schulman.

"To a reporter," says Schulman, "the Northwest is like the surface of a great lake full of hot springs. Everywhere you look there are hot bubbles popping up." One of the big stories bubbling to be told was that of the construction empire of Harry Morrison (TIME, May 3), whose headquarters are in Boise, Idaho. Schulman took off on this story in mid-January. It kept him busy almost exclusively through mid-March (except for side trips to Alaska and the interior of Washington state for other stories) on trips to Boise, San Francisco and British Columbia.

At the end, Schulman had collected 10 lbs. of research, a list of worldwide sources for other TIME correspondents



ROBERT SCHULMAN

to tap, and the comment from Morrison that Reporter Schulman now knew enough about the business to hire on as a construction stiff.

Schulman declined the offer in favor of remaining a reporter covering the news of the Pacific Northwest. Says he: "Not only is the country big, but so are the achievements and plans of the people. And the people want you to see what they have done, from the biggest operator down to the gyppo logger or the settler who is living in a tent and farming 160 irrigated acres in the Columbia Basin. And in seeing some of this, you get the gnawing feeling that you are never going to catch up with the immensity of the development out here."

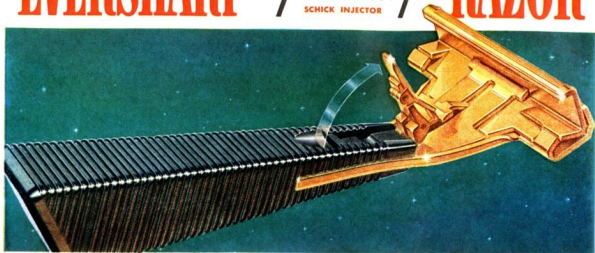
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All New! All Automatic!

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cleans itself
automatically

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automatically



COMPLETE KIT
with all-new, all-
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NEW "HYDRO-MAGIC GOLD BLADES"
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NEW! AMERICA'S FIRST
REALLY NON-CLOG RAZOR!

Flip lever up—blade vibrates itself
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in precisely correct position.

Push-Pull,
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Blade's Locked—
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NEVER TOUCH THE BLADE!

New Blade Changer empties razor—
instantly loads it with fresh blade,
in one simple motion—no need to
open, close, or adjust. Blade alignment
is always right, automatically.



GUIDE BAR GRIPS
SKIN AND SMOOTHS
IT OUT SO

WHISKERS STAND
UP AND BLADE
SHAVES RIGHT
AT BASE

RESULT IS
ALWAYS
CLOSER, FASTER,
SAFER SHAVES

NEW! SHAVES CLOSER —
YET YOUR FACE ALWAYS
FEELS COMFORTABLE!

New, patented Guide Bar automatic-
ally smooths down skin like barber
does, so blade is always at correct
shaving angle.

for closer, faster,
safer shaves!



"DREAM CAR" of twenty-five million!

You've heard and read a lot about various "dream cars" in recent months—but here's the "dream car" of them all!

In fact, research among motorists indicates that literally tens of millions of people dream of owning this car.

It is—as you undoubtedly know—the beautiful 1954 Cadillac.

What can there be about a motor car to make it stand so clearly and so eloquently

apart from all other products of its kind?

The reasons are not far to seek nor difficult to evaluate. They are simply the fruition of a fifty-year policy of strictest adherence to the highest possible ideals in engineering, manufacturing and service.

Not once has Cadillac deviated from its policy of building as fine a motor car as it is practical to produce.

Today, Cadillac has become an international

symbol of all that is good and desirable in the automotive world—the special favorite of discriminating motorists everywhere.

Small wonder that so many millions have it so high on their list of wonderful things to own. The truth of its goodness is obvious to everyone.

If Cadillac is your "dream car", too—we urge you to visit your Cadillac dealer. It's the perfect year to make your dream come true!

Cadillac



TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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ALSO MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS EDISON NICKEL-IRON-ALKALINE STORAGE BATTERY



1. Worrier Will, a family man, was mapping out a trip. "I'd like to stop at good hotels," said he, "but here's the slip: we love our kids, we think they're swell—they're good as they can be, but some hotels don't care for kids, and that's what worries me."



2. Up spoke his wife. "Why, Will," she said, "that's really quite absurd! The Statler's used to children, dear—don't say you haven't heard! They welcome them with open arms and give them service *plus*. That's why it's such a perfect place for families just like us."



3. "The dining room has menus planned just for the younger set—the foods they like to eat the best and, what is better yet, children's plates and silverware, and big balloons for free! They'll mix the baby's formula, and heat it properly!"



4. "They send the chicks a bowl of fruit—a thoughtful thing to do. And Statler's beds are super-soft, for kids and grown-ups, too. If you and I should care to leave to dance or see a show, we'll get a Statler sitter so that we can up and go!"



5. "And Statler's close to shows and shops—the rates are more than fair. Just find the heart of town," she said, "you'll find the Statler there." "Eureka!" shouted William. "Why, it's *perfect*. I'll be blessed! No wonder folks say 'Statler's where you really are a guest!'"

OPENING LATER THIS SUMMER—ANOTHER GREAT
NEW STATLER—IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.



Any Statler will be glad to make a reservation for you at
any other Statler. Reservations confirmed the same day.

STATLER HOTELS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BUFFALO • DETROIT
CLEVELAND • ST. LOUIS • WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES
DALLAS (Opening fall, 1955)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Two Above the Law

The nation's news was dominated by two names: Joseph R. McCarthy and J. Robert Oppenheimer. In most respects they are poles apart; hardly anyone admires both. Yet last week's news about them called attention to a characteristic that Oppenheimer and McCarthy have in common: the tendency of each man to put his own judgment above the law.

The nub of McCarthy's controversy with Eisenhower and with a growing number of Republican Senators is his insistence that his crusade against Communists justifies any tactics, including those that disrupt the executive branch of the Government. Contrary to law, Roughneck Joe McCarthy ("I am going to kick the brains out of anyone who protects Communists") gets classified information from executive-branch underlings, boasts that he will continue to do so, and dares the Justice Department to indict him.

The defiance of gentle, scholarly Robert Oppenheimer is less noisy, less candid. But the Atomic Energy Commission's Personnel Security Board refused to restore his clearance partly on the ground that he has a basic disrespect for security regulations. (Item: he continues to associate with a man who once tried to pry out of him secret information that the Russians wanted.)

McCarthy's friends say that all's fair in the fight against Communism. Oppenheimer's friends say he symbolizes freedom of thought and that his acts are prompted by his loving regard for the long-range interests of humanity. In short, the defenders of each man say that he obeys a "higher law."

Admittedly, the lines of permissible freedom are hard to draw in the areas where McCarthy and Oppenheimer operate. But the lines must be drawn. President Eisenhower's defense of executive-branch rights is necessary because McCarthy's operation, if unchecked, would paralyze the Administration. Gordon Gray's carefully reasoned strictures against Oppenheimer have a parallel basis.

In the 20th century free governments have enormous responsibilities. Their citizens look to them for protection against aerial attack, internal treachery, economic depression. Governments, in turn, must make harsh demands upon citizens. Conscription, enormous taxes, interference with business and labor unions are all

justified in the name of national interest and national survival. Freedom must always be tailored to the facts of life—and the 20th century facts of life demand great sacrifices. Neither Senators nor scientists can be exempted. The task of statesmanship is to allow the maximum freedom consistent with the Government's responsibilities. In the McCarthy case Eisenhower is trying to enforce rules that are reasonable in the circumstances. In the Oppenheimer case Gordon Gray is trying to enforce rules reasonable in the circumstances. These rules are not threats to freedom. The cry of defiance, however noisy, however muted, is not always the voice of liberty.

REPUBLICANS

The Colossal Innocent

In the strongest excoriation ever directed at Senator McCarthy by one of his Republican Senate colleagues, Vermont's Ralph Edward Flanders last week accused him of 1) paralleling Adolf Hitler's brand of anti-Communism, 2) "setting church against church," 3) resuming "his ax-happy efforts to split" the Republican Party, 4) spreading "division and confusion wherever he goes," and 5) helping the Communists.

Flanders likened McCarthy to Dennis

the Menace, explaining that McCarthy displays the "colossal innocence" of children "who blunder . . . into the most appalling situations as they ramble through the world of adults." Flanders wanted the Mundt committee to examine "the real heart of the mystery": the personal relationships between McCarthy, Counsel Cohn and Private Schine. Cohn "seems to have an almost passionate anxiety" to retain Schine, observed Senator Flanders. As to Schine, he continued: "At times [McCarthy] seems anxious to rid himself of the whole mess, and then again, at least in the presence of his assistant [Cohn], he strongly supports the latter's efforts to keep the Army private's services available. Does the assistant have some hold on the Senator? Can it be that our Dennis, so effective in making trouble for his elders, has at last gotten into trouble himself?"

Flanders concluded: "Were the junior Senator from Wisconsin in the pay of the Communists, he could not have done a better job for them."

Promptly, Joe McCarthy made his kind of answer to Senator Flanders: "I wonder whether this has been a result of senility or viciousness."

Later, when the two men met in a Senate Office Building subway car (see cut), they did not speak.



SENATORS MCCARTHY & FLANDERS
Is Dennis the Menace in trouble?

International

INVESTIGATIONS

The Party Line

A generation of Americans with party telephone lines learned the fascination of listening in on their neighbors. They also learned to converse guardedly, on the assumption that their neighbors were eavesdropping. While the old-fashioned party line is becoming an ever rarer luxury, a new kind of party line was installed in Washington last week: the televised monitored phone call.

The new gadget has advantages over the old: instead of a handful of eavesdroppers, millions can listen; instead of guarded talk, the callers have unlimited misplaced confidence in their privacy.

Joe McCarthy held for weeks to his position that no transcripts of monitored phone calls could go in the Mundt committee record unless all of them went in. Gradually, this position melted, and last week the calls began to pour into the record. So far, the results added up to a substantial advantage for McCarthy's side of the case.

Roy to Bob. The earliest of the published monitored conversations occurred on Sept. 23, when Roy Cohn called Army Secretary Stevens about having Major General Richard C. Partridge, chief of Army intelligence, appear before McCarthy's committee. Excerpts:

Cohn: Maybe we won't be doing much if we make the head of G-2 look awfully silly.

Stevens: You won't be gaining much from our standpoint to make the G-2 look awful silly. . . . [But] I think you had better . . . handle it as you think best, but let's don't have too much of a spectacle.

Bob to Dave. On Oct. 21 Draftee Schine was awaiting induction into the Army, when Stevens telephoned to report on his earnest discussion of Schine's case with the Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson:

Stevens: I have reviewed this whole situation with Mr. Wilson, and it adds up to this: neither he nor I can see an appropriate way to avoid the basic training. . . . That is the wise thing to do, Dave, and that having done that, then I think there is an excellent chance that we can pick you up and use you in a way that would be useful to the country and to yourself. Just what they would be, I don't know. . . . I personally would like to arrange it. . . . in such a way that you could use the knowledge and ability you have in certain fields. . . .

Schine: I am certainly happy to know you have talked it over with Mr. Wilson, and that you are both thinking about it.

Stevens: We are. . . .

Schine: We will probably have to talk this over at greater length some time.

Stevens: If you come down, I will be delighted to see you.

Roy to Bob. A week later, Cohn suggested to Stevens that it might "save embarrassment all around" to get Schine a job at the Central Intelligence Agency.

Cohn: How do you think we should go at that?

Stevens: Do you want me to talk with Allen Dulles, I think I would like to.

Cohn: I would appreciate that.

The next day Stevens called back to say that Dulles had turned down the idea. But Roy Cohn had another idea:

Cohn: How about this deal of picking up somebody once he's in [the Army] . . . ?

Stevens: On the question of the pickup, I can probably do a better job on that than [Dulles] could.

Joe to Bob. Four days after Schine was inducted, McCarthy called Stevens. Excerpts:

McCarthy: I would like to ask you one personal favor. For God's sake, don't put Dave in service and assign him back to my committee. . . . The newspapers would be back on us. He is a good boy, but there



DEMOCRAT SYMINGTON
Friendly, willing, but monitored.

is nothing indispensable about him. . . . It is one of the few things I have seen [Cohn] completely unreasonable about. He thinks Dave should be a general and work from the penthouse of the Waldorf.

Stevens: That [Cohn] is where my problem has come from. . . . You never have done or said anything that spurred me on in this situation at all, other than to take a friendly interest. . . .

McCarthy: I think for Roy's sake if you can let him come back for weekends or something, so his girls won't get too lonesome—maybe if they shave his hair off, he won't want to come back.

Bob to Joe. Stevens' big day for telephoning was Feb. 20, after General Zwicker had been berated by McCarthy in a secret hearing. At 10 a.m. Stevens complained about it to McCarthy:

McCarthy: Let me ask you this: Is it your position that you are going to try to keep from us the names of the officers who protected these men?

Stevens: I am going to try to prevent my officers from going before your committee until you and I have an understanding as to the abuse they are going to get.

McCarthy: You will not protect them from going before our committee. . . . Just go ahead and try it, Robert. I am going to kick the brains out of anyone who protects Communists. If that is the policy of you. . . . I will guarantee you that you will live to regret it. . . . Would you consider yourself subpoenaed for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning?

Stevens: I will take that under advisement.

McCarthy: I am telling the press that you have been told to appear. . . . I am all through with this covering up of Communists. I am sorry that Bob Stevens is one that is doing it too. [McCarthy hung up.]

Stevens to Symington (10:05 a.m.):

Stevens: He really started to beat my brains out.

Symington: Don't worry about that.

Stevens: I am a coddler of Reds, you see.

Symington: Did you have anybody on the phone?

Stevens: Yes, I did.

Symington: That's good. Keep the recording. [Laughter in the hearing room.] **Stevens:** He blew his lid.

Stu to Bob (2:30 p.m.):

Symington: I think you are in shape to protect your Army, provided you don't miss one and provided you stay tough. I don't mean silly tough. I mean firm. . . .

Stevens: I've got to do that, Stu. . . .

Symington: This fellow might be sick, you know.

Then, on March 8, three days before the Army's report on Schine was released, Symington called to ask for a copy of it, "if the Army is willing to release it."

Stevens: Stuart, I doubt very much that they are. Whatever they have got on that would have to be pulled together and so forth and so on. . . .

Symington: Have you seen it?

Stevens: I would know of certain things that Adams has transported to me that have transpired. . . . I think there has been some talk around that has been very much exaggerated over anything that is there. . . . I have no personal complaint. . . . I don't think there is much there. That would be my guess.

Biggest laugh of the week came when Symington's telephoned remark to Stevens was read: "Incidentally, I would appreciate this being private between you and me." More serious was the information that Stevens, three days before he brought charges against McCarthy, had not read the Schine material and, from what he had heard, thought little of it.

Out of the calls came two important points favoring McCarthy: 1) Symington, now one of the senatorial "judges," was disclosed as an intense partisan and close collaborator of Stevens, one of the accused, in the Zwicker case; 2) Stevens carried his appeasement of Cohn and Schine to the point where he virtually invited the Cohn-McCarthy aggression against him.

THE ATOM

A Matter of Character (See Cover)

The question that hung for eight weeks over the shabby, drab little hearing room in Washington's Temporary Building III held a burning implication for virtually everyone who walked through the door. For the thin, angular man with the chill blue eyes and the close-cropped hair, it was a challenge that demanded a desperate fight, even though he might have retired quietly on his honors without fighting. To many of the 40 great names of American atomic science and education, who flocked from their farthest retreats to testify to J. Robert Oppenheimer's character, it implied a special kind of suspicion aimed at one of their distinguished colleagues—and perhaps, they believed, at them as well.

For the three citizens who sat in judgment behind a big, horseshoe-shaped table, it symbolized one of history's most thankless tasks: to decide between a demonstrably great and compelling public figure and an impersonal something called the security of the U.S. One of the three, Ward V. Evans, 71, was a professor emeritus of chemistry at Loyola University of Chicago; a second, Thomas Morgan, 66, was a successful retired man of business; the third was a former Secretary of the Army, and a substantial pillar of liberal education in his own right, President Gordon Gray, 45, of the University of North Carolina (see box). Through the eight weeks they read transcripts, studied FBI reports, questioned witnesses, listened to examinations and cross-examinations by counsel. Then, one day last month, they were ready to answer the question: Is J. Robert Oppenheimer, the man who directed the creation of the world's first atom bomb a decade ago, now to be denied access to classified information because he is a risk to the security of the U.S.?

The chemist scornfully said no; the businessman and the university president, carrying the authority of the majority, said yes.

The Hard Way. The majority's "yes" was firm and unequivocal, but regretful and full of understanding of what "yes" would mean to Dr. Oppenheimer, to the legions of Oppenheimer partisans, and to the other legions who would read only the headlines. Moreover, they said "yes" the hard way; they absolved Physicist Oppenheimer of any charges of present-day disloyalty, or of any "attachment to the Soviet Union"; they commended his "high degree of discretion, reflecting an unusual ability to keep to himself vital secrets." Their verdict lay in a new and carefully reasoned proposition: beyond loyalty and discretion lie certain harsh requirements of security that Robert Oppenheimer, as an individual, does not measure up to.

The majority's conclusions:

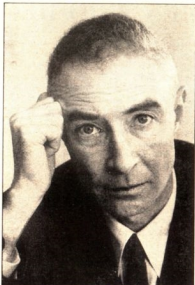
1) "We find that Dr. Oppenheimer's continuing conduct and associations have reflected a serious disregard for the requirements of the security system.

2) "We have found a susceptibility to influence which could have serious implications for the security interests of the country.

3) "We find his conduct in the hydrogen bomb program sufficiently disturbing as to raise a doubt as to whether his future participation, if characterized by the same attitudes, in a Government program relating to the national defense would be clearly consistent with the best interests of security.

4) "We have regretfully concluded that Dr. Oppenheimer has been less than candid in his testimony before this board . . .

"There can be no tampering with the national security, which in times of peril must be absolute, and without concessions for reasons of admiration, gratitude, reward, sympathy or charity. Any doubts whatsoever must be resolved in favor of



Alfred Eisenstaedt—*Life*
PHYSICIST OPPENHEIMER
Loyal, discreet, but risky.

the national security. The material and evidence presented to this board leave reasonable doubts with respect to the individual concerned. We, therefore, do not recommend reinstatement of clearance."

Conduct, Character & Association.

The majority report was a stunning blow to Oppenheimer, even though its impact was muffled by certification of his personal loyalty. When his clearance was quietly picked up last December under terms of President Eisenhower's executive order redefining security, it was Oppenheimer who first released the text of the Administration's charges to the press (*TIME*, April 19), along with a lengthy and eloquent accounting of his own personal life that he believed would explain his past errors. He had gone into the hearings before the Gray board flanked by four attorneys and all the character support his friends could muster. Now on the very points of "conduct, character and association," the Gray board rejected him.

As a starting point, the board examined the old charges that Oppenheimer had been in intimate contact with Communist leaders through his wife, his brother and his sister-in-law—all onetime party members—in the six years before he took over the direction of the atomic bomb project in 1943. It found most of these charges true, agreed with Oppenheimer's own description of himself as a onetime "active fellow traveler."

The board, however, was willing to excuse these past connections. The reasons: 1) as soon as Oppenheimer took over the Manhattan Project, he accepted the fact "that current involvement with Communist activities was incompatible with service to the Government," and 2) "the board had before it eloquent and convincing testimony of Dr. Oppenheimer's deep devotion to his country in recent years, and a multitude of evidence with respect to active service in all sorts of governmental undertakings to which he was repeatedly called."

Arrogance of Judgment. What the board could not excuse (and therefore made the basis for its first finding against Oppenheimer) was that "he has repeatedly exercised an arrogance of his own judgment with respect to the loyalty and reliability of other citizens to an extent which has frustrated and at times impeded the workings of the [security] system."

In practice this seemed to mean that Oppenheimer had continued to see and advise certain friends whom he knew to have highly suspicious Communist backgrounds. (And presumably in places where the FBI found it difficult to monitor his conversations.) Most notorious of these friends is Haakon Chevalier, a specialist in French literature, who knew the Oppenheims intimately before the war at the University of California.

Chevalier is now well known to all security agencies as the man who, in the early days of the A-bomb project, tried to get Oppenheimer to give him details of the atomic program. Chevalier made this effort as a conscious agent of the Soviet consulate in San Francisco. Oppenheimer sternly refused Chevalier's request, but he did not report this significant attempt at Soviet espionage to Army intelligence for at least six months. It was another four months before he would admit to Army intelligence that Chevalier was involved.

What bothered the Gray board was that Oppenheimer has since been seeing Chevalier. Last December the Oppenheims dined in Paris with Chevalier. Wrote the majority: "It is not important to determine that Dr. Oppenheimer discussed with Chevalier matters of concern to the security of the U.S. What is important is that Chevalier's Communist background and activities were known to Dr. Oppenheimer. While he says he believes Chevalier is not now a Communist, his association with him, on what could not be considered a casual basis, is not the kind of thing that our security system

permits on the part of one who customarily has access to information of the highest classification."

Sense of Outrage. The finding of "susceptibility to influence" revolved around Oppenheimer's contacts with Dr. Edward U. Condon. Condon is the former chief of the National Bureau of Standards (now director of research and development for Corning Glass Works), who got into a headline row in 1948 with a House investigating subcommittee after the subcommittee called him "one of the weakest links" in the U.S. security chain. Early in the atomic program, Oppenheimer got a job at the University of California Radiation Laboratory for a young physicist with a known Communist background, one Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz. In 1943 the Army notified Lomanitz that he was

to be drafted. Dr. Condon wrote Oppenheimer about this, as Oppenheimer put it, "in a great sense of outrage." Oppenheimer protested Lomanitz' draft call (to no avail), and later tried to get Lomanitz released from the Army to return to his job.

As late as 1949, just before Lomanitz and another Oppenheimer friend, David Bohm, were to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Oppenheimer met them on a sidewalk in Princeton, N.J., (by chance, he testified), and discussed what they would say to the committee. Oppenheimer says he told them to tell the truth, but on the stand both refused to say whether they had been Communists on the usual constitutional grounds that their answers might tend to incriminate them.

Professional Status. Condon's name came up again over the Bernard Peters affair. In 1949 Dr. Oppenheimer frankly testified before the Un-American Activities Committee to the dangerous Red tendencies of Dr. Bernard Peters, a physicist (who now denies any connection with Communism). Condon, the board found, wrote Oppenheimer an angry, threatening letter, and, as previously disclosed, also tried to inspire a story that Oppenheimer was 1) losing his mind, and 2) about to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. Instead of showing anger at the Condon letter, Oppenheimer wrote to a newspaper in Rochester, where Peters was teaching, "in effect repudiating his testimony given in secret session." Said the Gray board: "His testimony . . . indicated that he failed to appreciate the great

THE MEN WHO DECIDED



GRAY

Gordon Gray, 45, chairman of the board, is president of the University of North Carolina. Born to wealth (his father was president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.), Gray took to heart a remark made to him by his cousin Polly: "Now remember, Gordon, you never earned a cent of the money you are about to enjoy." Gordon thereupon set out to make a record that money couldn't buy, led his class at Virginia's swank Woodberry Forest School (the Grotto of the South), was president of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of North Carolina and editor of the *Law Journal* at Yale. He went on to a career in which, so far, he has succeeded as a lawyer, newspaper publisher, soldier, Government official and educator. In 1942, at 32 and the father of three, he turned down a commission and enlisted in the Army as a private (a favorite camp story: when on cleanup detail, Private Gray carefully inspected each cigarette butt to determine how Camels were doing). Within seven years after his first camp cleanup detail, he was appointed Secretary of the Army by President Harry S. Truman. An intellectual, liberal Democrat, Gray is a poor target for critics who contend that there was an anti-intellectual basis for the decision that Oppenheimer is a security risk. His brief description of his job as chairman of the AEC board: "The most difficult assignment I ever had."

Thomas Alfred Morgan, 66, who agreed with Gray that Oppenheimer is a security risk, is the retired president and board chairman of the Sperry Corp. Like Gray, he grew up in North Carolina, but on a different level. The son of an impoverished tobacco farmer, he worked his way through high school, enlisted in the Navy

(he still bears a permanent souvenir of his Navy days: a forearm rose tattoo). One day in 1911, aboard the battleship U.S.S. *Delaware*, Chief Electrician Morgan helped an inventor named Elmer Sperry install a new gyroscopic compass for a test. Sperry was so impressed that he hired Morgan, who worked up through the Sperry ranks, became president in 1928, expanded the firm into a wide field (e.g., guided missiles, hay balers), and retired in 1952. A working, organization Democrat, Morgan summed up his view of the Oppenheimer case: "This is not small peanuts. It is bigger than Dr. Oppenheimer, and it is bigger than the Eisenhower Administration . . . The question is whether you are going to have one security system for the scientist who built a bomb and another for the chauffeur who drives a Congressman around Washington."

Ward Evans, 71, who disagreed with Gray and Morgan, and suggested that Oppenheimer's security clearance be restored, is professor emeritus of chemistry at Loyola University of Chicago. A product of a Pennsylvania farm, Evans has found himself in difficult positions all his life (from trapping skunks as a boy to testing explosives as a soldier and a scientist). Recognized as a brilliant teacher and a foremost U.S. expert on explosives, Evans has retired twice, and is still working. In 1946 he retired as head of Northwestern University's chemistry department. Then, in 1947, at his country home near Lancaster, Pa., he received a wire asking him to join the staff at Loyola. He promised his wife he would not take the job, set off to walk a quarter of a mile to the village store to wire his refusal, changed his mind on the way, accepted. He retired as chairman of Loyola's chemistry department in 1951, but stayed on in an advisory capacity. Evans, who has served in a number of AEC loyalty-security cases in the past five years, describes himself as a "rock-ribbed Republican" who voted for Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 "and has regretted it ever since." He expresses a strong faith in the individual and his right to make mistakes. Said he: "The FBI has investigated me, too. They found out I'd caught two short trout once and got arrested for it."



MORGAN



EVANS

Arthur Siegel

impropriety of making statements of one character in a secret session and of a different character for publication, and that he believed the important thing was to protect Dr. Peters' professional status . . .

"Dr. Condon's letter, which has appeared in the press, contained a severe attack on Dr. Oppenheimer. Nevertheless, he now testifies that he is prepared to support Dr. Condon in the loyalty investigation of the latter . . . Loyalty to one's friends is one of the noblest of qualities. Being loyal to one's friends above reasonable obligations to the country and to the security system, however, is not clearly consistent with the interests of security."

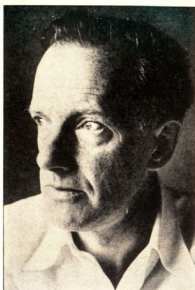
A Vital Doubt. The gravest, newest and most serious finding—regardless of the fact that it seemed deliberately written in vague terms—was that Oppenheimer's conduct on the H-bomb was "sufficiently disturbing to raise a doubt." Items:

¶ Up to as late as the autumn of 1949, Oppenheimer was willing to grant an all-out H-bomb effort "a better than even chance" of success within five years. However "he was aware that the efforts being put forth . . . were relatively meager . . . and if research were continued at the same pace, there would be little likelihood of success for many years."

¶ When, in 1949, AEC Commissioner Lewis Strauss* proposed a vigorous attempt to build an H-bomb (after the Russians exploded their first A-bomb), "Dr. Oppenheimer strongly opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb on moral grounds, on grounds that it was not politically desirable," as well as because the H-bomb program would be a drain on the orderly development of the fission bomb program. Said the report: "Until the late spring of 1951, he questioned the feasibility of the hydrogen bomb efforts then in progress."

¶ In testimony to the board, Oppenheimer insisted that he had opposed only a "crash program" of H-bomb production in 1949. Said the board, after digging through documentary evidence: "The board does not believe that Dr. Oppenheimer was entirely candid . . . in attempting to establish this impression. The record reflects that Dr. Oppenheimer [then] expressed his opinion in writing: 'The superbomb should never be produced.'"

¶ After President Truman ordered an H-bomb go-ahead in 1950, Oppenheimer "did not oppose the project in a positive or open manner, nor did he decline to cooperate." But his 1949 views in opposition "became widely known among scientists, and since he did not make it known



HAAKON CHEVALIER
Prying overlooked.

that he had abandoned these views, his attitudes undoubtedly had an adverse effect on recruitment of scientists . . . In other words the board finds that if Dr. Oppenheimer had enthusiastically supported the thermonuclear program . . . the H-bomb project would have been pursued with considerably more vigor."

In the context of the atomic arms race with Russia, the board's conclusion was as grave an indictment as has ever been brought against an influential American since the cold war began: "The opposition to the H-bomb by many persons connected with the atomic energy program, of whom Dr. Oppenheimer was the most experienced, most powerful and most effec-



DR. EDWARD CONDON
Outrage condoned.

tive member, did delay the initiation of concerted effort which led to the development of a thermonuclear weapon . . . We cannot dismiss the matter . . . simply with the finding that [Oppenheimer's] conduct was not motivated by disloyalty, because it is our conclusion that, whatever the motivation, the security interests of the U.S. were affected."

To this the Gray board majority appended a cryptic statement that seemed to refer to Oppenheimer's strenuous, behind-the-scenes efforts to turn U.S. air power away from an emphasis on offensive power to one based on defense. "We are concerned . . . that he may have departed his role as scientific adviser to exercise highly persuasive influence in matters in which his convictions were not necessarily a reflection of technical judgment, and also not necessarily related to the protection of the strongest offensive military interests of the country. In the course of the proceedings, there developed other facts which raised questions of such serious import as to give us concern about whether the retention of Dr. Oppenheimer's services would be clearly consistent with the security interests of the U.S."

A Black Mark. Troubled reaction to the findings began right on the board, with Dr. Evans' minority report. "[Oppenheimer] did not hinder the development of the H-bomb, and there is absolutely nothing in the testimony to show that he did," he wrote. "His statements in cross-examination show him to be still naive but extremely honest, and such statements work to his benefit in my estimation . . . No one on the board doubts his loyalty . . . and he is certainly less of a security risk than he was in 1947 when he was cleared [by a Truman loyalty board] . . . His judgment was bad in some cases, and most excellent in others, but, in my estimation, it is better now than it was in 1947, and to damn him now and ruin his career and his service, I cannot do it . . . I personally think that our failure to clear Dr. Oppenheimer will be a black mark on the escutcheon of our country . . . I am worried about the effect an improper decision may have on the scientific development in our country."

Oppenheimer's attorneys, in a prompt appeal to the Atomic Energy Commission, turned their professional attention especially to the area where the Gray board tried to assess Oppenheimer's decisions and influence on the H-bomb program.* From the specific case of Oppenheimer, they reasoned a general plea for all scientists. Items:

¶ On the charge of Oppenheimer's lack of enthusiasm: "How can a scientist risk advising the Government if he is told that

* AEC Chairman Strauss and Oppenheimer have a professional relationship besides the atom: Oppenheimer is director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Strauss is president of its board of trustees.

† The U.S. exploded its first hydrogen bomb in November 1952; Russia, in August 1953. As a matter of actual fact (which neither Dr. Oppenheimer nor any other physicist could have predicted), H-bomb development proved to be no strain on the fission bomb program.

* Oppenheimer was represented (without fee) by the Manhattan firm of Paul Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison and by Herbert Marks, onetime general counsel for the AEC. Famed Constitutional Lawyer John W. Davis, fresh from his defeat in the school segregation cases, joined in writing an appeal brief to the AEC, which has final jurisdiction in the case.

at some later day a security board may weigh in the balance the degree of his enthusiasm for some official program? Or that he may be held accountable for a failure to communicate to the scientific community his full acceptance of such a program?"

¶ On the board's finding that asserted political and moral considerations influenced Oppenheimer's H-bomb recommendations: "Does this mean that a loyal scientist called to advise his Government does so at his peril unless, contrary to all experience, he can guarantee that his views are unaffected by his heart and his spirit?"

¶ On Oppenheimer's alleged opposition to the nation's offensive military interests: "Does this mean that a loyal scientist called to advise his Government does so at his peril, if he happens to believe in the wisdom of maintaining a proper

relevant in so far as it served to clear up this difference.

Scientists in a Vacuum? In a notable section of "General Considerations" (see box), the Gray board attempted to answer in advance the criticism that was bound to come. Some of their criteria raised new questions; some would be the bases for endless argument. Example: the board's dictum that a scientist's advice should be "uncolored and uninfluenced by considerations of an emotional character" suggested that scientific advisers should act and move in a political and moral vacuum—when, in fact, scientists should be among the first to understand the ideological struggle that demands their diligent research on weapons.

If, on the other hand, the board meant that no scientific expert should be allowed to give a scientific veto to such a vital project as the H-bomb, simply because

But, turning to AEC for guidance, the board found that failure to cancel Oppenheimer's clearance would mean that he would continue to receive classified documents, and would be accorded continued clearance in other Government departments by virtue of his uncontested, top-level AEC clearance.

"The hard requirements of security, and the assertion of freedoms, together thrust upon us a dilemma not easily resolved. In the present international situation our security measures exist, in the ultimate analysis, to protect our free institutions and traditions against repressive totalitarianism and its inevitable denial of human values . . . We share the hope that some day we may return to happier times when our free institutions are not threatened and a peaceful and just world order is not such a compelling principal preoccupation. Then security will cease to be a central issue . . . there will be no undue restraints upon freedom of mind and action, and loyalty and security as concepts will cease to have restrictive implications.

"This state of affairs seems not to be a matter of early hope."

A Fresh Look

Reading in shifts from a bulky, 105-page statement, the five Atomic Energy Commission members last week urged Congress to bring the eight-year-old McMahon Act into line with President Eisenhower's atomic-energy recommendations of last February by permitting greater private-industry participation at home and sharing some atomic military information with allies abroad.

"Continuance of complete Government dominance . . ." said the commissioners, "could produce a change in our society as significant in its way as any that might accrue from the technical novelty of nuclear power." In a look at the future, AEC foresaw a few "full-scale, privately owned" plants producing electricity from nuclear fuel before 1965; by 1975, atomic power may be producing up to 10% of the nation's total electrical-energy needs.

But once the commissioners finished their statement, they disagreed sharply on current handling of the atomic program. The three Truman Administration holdovers (Henry DeWolfe Smyth, Thomas E. Murray and Eugene M. Zuckert) warned against a trend toward centralization of authority in Chairman Lewis Strauss. Physicist Smyth declared that on some matters Strauss had closed his fellow commissioners out. Industrialist Murray urged equal "authority, responsibility and access to information" for all five members of the commission.

Chairman Strauss asked that Congress define the respective duties of commissioners and chairman. For policy determination, Strauss urged that the U.S. keep the Government-by-commission approach. But, said Strauss, in daily operations of either a large business or a Government agency (AEC is both), commission rule is "not possible."



Harris & Ewing

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSIONERS AT WORK*
More power at home, fewer secrets abroad.

balance between offensive and defensive weapons?"

The lack of connection between the Gray board's findings and the attorneys' replies was obvious. The Gray board implied peculiar attributes of character that now put Oppenheimer in opposition to the basic elements of U.S. security; the attorneys took the more general ground that standards of conduct set up by the board could not be met by any scientist because these standards hampered the free play of opinions and ideas in the search for truth. Most editorial writers who leaped in to take sides in the argument took sides on this big difference, whether they were aware of it or not.* And future argument would only be really

he has political misgivings about it, then the board was right, for a scientific adviser cannot usurp the power of decision that rightfully belongs to the nation's political leaders.

Hard Requirements. In and between the lines of the majority report was woven a strong thread of sadness. "It seemed to us," said the majority, "that an alternative recommendation would be possible, if we were allowed to exercise mature practical judgment without the rigid circumscription of regulations and criteria established for us. In good sense, it could be recommended that Dr. Oppenheimer simply not be used as a consultant and that therefore there exists no need for a categorical answer to the difficult question posed by the regulations, since there would be no need for access to classified material."

* Notable exception: Columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop, long-standing Oppenheimer partisans. They implied that Gordon Gray's findings were part of a plot by AEC Chairman Strauss to even an old personal grudge against Oppenheimer, a point that conveniently overlooked the matter of Gray's record and integrity.

* Clockwise: Commissioners Murray, Zuckert, Campbell, Chairman Strauss. Absent: Commissioner Smyth.

THE ISSUES BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL

In finding Robert Oppenheimer a security risk, the Gray board decided "to examine some of the great issues and problems brought into focus by the case" because "many of these are perhaps more important than the outcome of this inquiry." Excerpts from the board's statement of such "General Considerations":

Can a Loyalty Risk Be Rehabilitated?

WE, as a board, firmly believe that this can be the case, and, if we may be permitted something in the nature of a dictum, we believe that this principle should be a part of the security policy of the United States Government. The necessary but harsh requirements of security should not deny a man the right to have made a mistake if its recurrence is so remote a possibility as to permit a comfortable prediction as to the sanity and correctness of future conduct . . .

Can an Individual Be Loyal — and Still a Security Risk?

Because the security interests of this country may be endangered by involuntary act, as well as by positive conduct of a disloyal nature, personal weaknesses of an individual may constitute him a security risk . . . even though in every case accompanied by a deep love of country.

There remains also an aspect of the security system which perhaps has had insufficient public attention. This is the protection and support of the entire system itself. It must include an understanding and an acceptance of security measures adopted by responsible Government agencies. It must include an active cooperation with all agencies of Government properly and reasonably concerned with the security of our country. It must involve a subordination of personal judgment as to the security status of an individual as against a professional judgment in the light of standards and procedures when they have been clearly established by appropriate process. It must entail a wholehearted commitment to the preservation of the security system and the avoidance of conduct tending to confuse or obstruct.

The board would assert the right of any citizen to be in disagreement with security measures and any other expressed policies of Government. This is all a part of the right of dissent which must be preserved for our people. But the question arises whether an individual who does not accept and abide by the security system should be a part of it.

Should Security Decisions Be Influenced By Possible Impact Upon Other Scientists?

The board takes cognizance of the serious alarm . . . that denial of clearance to Dr. Oppenheimer would do serious harm in the scientific community. This is a matter of vital concern to the Government and the people.

We should express our considered view that, because the loyalty or security risk status of a scientist or any other intellectual may be brought into question, scientists and intellectuals are ill-advised to assert that a reasonable and sane inquiry constitutes an attack upon scientists and intellectuals generally. This board would deplore deeply any notion that scientists are under attack in this country and that prudent study of any individual's conduct and character within the necessary demands of the national security could be either in fact or in appearance a reflection of anti-intellectualism.

The board has taken note of the fact that in some cases of this sort groups of scientists have tended towards an almost professional opposition to any inquiry about a member of the group. They thus, by moving in a body to the defense of one of their number, give currency, credence and support to a notion that they as a group are under attack.

We know that scientists, with their unusual talents, are loyal citizens, and, for every pertinent purpose, normal human beings. We must believe that they, the young and the old and all between, will understand that a responsible Gov-

ernment must make responsible decisions. If scientists should believe that such a decision in Government, however distasteful with respect to an individual, must be applicable to his whole profession, they misapprehend their own duties and obligations as citizens.

In this connection, the board has been impressed, and in many ways heartened by the manner in which many scientists have sprung to the defense of one whom many felt was under unfair attack. This is important and encouraging when one is concerned with the vitality of our society. However, the board feels constrained to express its concern that in this solidarity there have been attitudes so uncompromising in support of science in general, and Dr. Oppenheimer in particular, that some witnesses have, in our judgment, allowed their convictions to supersede what might reasonably have been their recollections.

How Large Should Be the Role of Technical Advisers In Policy Decisions?

We must address ourselves to the natural constraints and the particular difficulties inherent in the AEC program itself. As a nation we find it necessary to delegate temporary authority with respect to the conduct of the program and the policies to be followed to duly elected representatives and appointive officials as provided for by our constitution and laws. For the most part, these representatives and officials are not capable of passing judgment on technical matters and, therefore, appropriately look to specialists for advice. We must take notice of the current and inevitable amplification of influence, which attaches to those giving advice under these circumstances. These specialists have an exponential amplification of influence which is vastly greater than that of the individual citizen.

It must be understood that such specialists did not, as scientists, deliberately create this condition. For example, Dr. Oppenheimer served his Government because it sought him. The impact of his influence was felt immediately, and increased progressively as his services were used. The nation owes these scientists, we believe, a great debt of gratitude for loyal and magnificent service. This is particularly true with respect to Dr. Oppenheimer . . .

Any man, whether specialist or layman, of course, must have the right to express his deep moral convictions; must have the privilege of voicing his deepest doubts. We can understand the emotional involvement of any scientist who contributed to the development of atomic energy and thus helped to unleash upon the world a force which could be destructive of civilization . . . Emotional involvement in the current crisis, like all other things, must yield to the security of the nation.

Dr. Oppenheimer himself testified: "I felt, perhaps quite wrongly, that having played an active part in promoting a revolution in warfare, I needed to be as responsible as I could with regard to what came of this revolution."

We have no doubt that other distinguished and devoted scientists have found themselves beset by a similar conflict.

It is vitally important that Government and scientists alike understand the need for and value of the advice of competent technicians. This need is a present and a continuing one. Yet, those officials in Government who are responsible for the security of the country must be certain that the advice which they seriously seek appropriately reflects special competence on the one hand, and soundly based conviction on the other, uncolored and uninfluenced by considerations of an emotional character.

In evaluating advice from a specialist which departs from the area of his specialty, officials charged with the military posture of our country must also be certain that underlying any advice is a genuine conviction that this country cannot in the interest of security have less than the strongest possible offensive capabilities in a time of national danger.

THE PRESIDENCY

D-Plus-3652

At 3:30 a.m. on June 5, General Dwight Eisenhower later wrote, "our little camp [at Portsmouth, England] was shaking and shuddering under a wind of almost hurricane proportions." The worst June storm in 20 years raged over the Channel; already the invasion had been postponed a day, and now there seemed no choice but to delay for another fortnight, at least, until the tides were right again. Heavyhearted, Ike splashed through the rain to a fateful 4 a.m. meeting with his meteorologists and top commanders. An agonizing choice was posed by the latest forecast: a brief break in the storm, perhaps 24 hours or so.

Tensely, the assembled Allied command looked to Ike for decision. In such weather, airborne and amphibious landings could be disastrous; the storm, resuming, might isolate the leading elements cross-Channel. On the other hand, a fortnight of delay would demoralize 2,000,000 pent-up troops, tangle intricate plans, and perhaps tip off the Germans. The conference lapsed into silence while Ike briefly pondered the dangers. Then he looked up, his face brightening. "Well," he said, "we'll go."

The Unanswerable Question. Last weekend, exactly ten years after his great decision, President Eisenhower loafed with Mamie at Camp David, his hideout in Maryland's Catoctin Mountain. He visited his nearby farm at Gettysburg, Pa., waded through waist-high wheat, then returned to Camp David for a session with bridge-playing friends. To the D-day anniversary ceremonies in Normandy he sent a copper torch and message, recalling Allied wartime unity (item: "My pleasant association with the outstanding soldier, Marshal Zhukov").

In the White House, beforehand, he chatted with a group of war correspondents emplaning on a return trip to the beaches. He joshed the Chicago *Tribune's* spade-bearded Jack Thompson, whose whiskers are greying now: "There was a lot more brown in that beard." Like any old soldier, he talked of the war and reiterated the old unanswerable question: What did these sacrifices mean?

Leaning against his desk, he said earnestly: "The people who know war, those that experienced it . . . I believe we are the most earnest advocates of peace in the world. I believe those people that talk about peace academically but who never had to dive into a ditch when a 109 came over—they really don't know what it is."

"You mean an 88?" asked a correspondent, thinking of German artillery.

"No, a Messerschmitt 109," said Ike firmly, thinking of strafing airplanes.

The Last Word. Earlier in the week President Eisenhower, as the only living ex-president of Columbia University, showed up at the bicentennial banquet in New York and spoke in denunciation of "demagogues thirsty for personal power and public notice"—a remark which was

instantly interpreted as a reference to Senator Joe McCarthy.

At his news conference the President reported on Administration action against subversives: 68 Communist leaders indicted or convicted; 352 alien subversives ordered deported and 127 barred from entry. It is an impressive list of accomplishments, he said, and all of it done in absolute accordance with the due processes of law.

He had said his last word for the time being on the subject (of McCarthyism), President Eisenhower declared flatly. He answered questions on Indo-China (no decision on intervention) and on his proposed peacetime atomic pool (no hope of



EX-PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
Hail Columbia!

Soviet acceptance). Asked about a charge that Democrats were riding on his coattails, the President laughed: You don't know, just trying to ride someone else's coattail, where you are going.

The Lift of Courage. Asked for a comment on his first 16 months in office, one-third of his term, the President scratched his left ear and replied reflectively: He didn't enter this kind of task with any idea it was going to be a picnic. There are many frustrations. But you get inspirations that you hadn't expected.

For instance, the President related, a little girl (Sandra Miskelly, 18, of Keene, N.H.) took very great pleasure recently in coming to his office. Two years ago, when she had a date to see the White House, she was stricken with polio. In her determination to walk again, to fulfill that date, she had both legs broken. In that long two-year struggle she had had operations on her hands and her feet and her legs, but she finally got to the White House.

When you see courage like that, the President said, you don't feel sorry for yourself any more. That lifts you, possibly, above yourself.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dot Dot Dot

When H. L. Mencken was slaying dragons with his weekly column in the Baltimore *Sun*, he seldom spoke well of politicians. But this spring H. C. ("Curley") Byrd, football coach and later president of the University of Maryland, who is running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, is using a campaign card with a Mencken quote. The card quotes Mencken as having written of Byrd and his performance at the university that "the thing to do with a man of such talents is not to cuss him for doing his job so well; it is much wiser . . . to give him a bigger & better one."

Last week the *Sun* told its readers, "purely in the spirit of exegesis, of textual criticism," what the three dots in Curley's campaign card stood for. It reprinted the full Mencken quote, which ended: "it is much wiser, so long as hanging him is unlawful, to give him a bigger & better one."

ALASKA

Single Slip

From Alaska, George W. Argus Jr. wrote on April 14 to his parents, who run a Brooklyn bakery: he was going to climb Mt. McKinley (20,269 ft.), North America's mightiest peak, soaring upward three miles from its base. Moreover, he was going to try the formidable South Buttress. "It's as safe as walking down the street in New York," he wrote.

Like at Coney Island. Cheerful George Argus, 25, went to work on the Alaskan Railroad during a summer vacation five years ago, liked it, and stayed to take his degree in geology at the University of Alaska. Drafted, he was assigned to the Army Arctic Training Center at Big Delta. Pfc. Argus climbed a lot, but nothing really big until he tried McKinley with three friends, all former fellow students: Elton Thayer, the leader, a McKinley Park ranger and experienced mountaineer; Morton Wood, pilot and homesteader, who had assaulted the peak before, but failed; Pfc. Leslie Viereck of Ladd Air Force Base.

The four hiked about 40 miles up the ice slopes of Ruth Glacier. At 5,500 ft. up the Great Ruth Basin, supplies were air-dropped by Pilot Wood's wife Ginny, flying a light plane with a girl friend beside her. The four men packed 30 days' supplies on their backs, but to save ten pounds in weight, no radio. At 10,000 ft. they ran into an ice wall, but cut hand and foot holds to climb it.

They holed up in their tent during a three-day snowstorm, then spent four more days cutting exactly 1,038 steps up another great wall of ice. At about 2:30 p.m. on May 15, the day they were due back, they reached the peak, left souvenirs and posed for pictures—"Like at Coney Island," Argus said. The next day they started down along the conventional north route instead of the South But-

trek; it was, they knew, far easier and safer—but not really safe.

The Razor's Edge. At 13,000 ft. they crawled down the last dangerous stretch: a razor-edged ridge of blue ice. They were roped together, with Argus leading. He was carefully cutting holds when Thayer, the last man, slipped and shot down the slope. The other three tried to brace themselves, but they went hurtling down too.

They fell 1,000 feet, bouncing over the ice toward a sheer granite precipice. Fifty yards from the edge, Les Viereck fell into a crevasse and yanked the others to a stop. Wood was the only one able to stand up. Viereck was shaken and stunned. Argus was badly injured and Thayer was dead.

"Everything is O.K." Wood picked up their equipment, dug a flat ledge and pitched the tent. With Viereck's help, he dragged Argus to shelter and then tramped out a signal in the snow: **HELP** **BROKEN LEG.**

On the tiny ledge they waited for help to come or for Argus to heal. They waited a week, but nothing happened. Once they saw Ginny Wood flying her light plane over the crags, searching, but she did not see them. Avalanches hurtled down the open slopes on both sides of their exposed ledge. On the sixth day they wrapped Argus in the air mattress and tents, tugged and slid him down another 1,000 ft. to the floor of Muldrow Glacier and set up camp there, away from the avalanches. Supplies were running low.

The next morning Viereck and Wood, moving out of earshot, talked it over and decided to go for help, leaving Argus alone. Both had to go together because no man can descend the glacier without a rope companion, and they could not pos-



Morton Wood

MOUNTAINEER ARGUS
As safe as the streets of New York.

RESCUE ON MCKINLEY

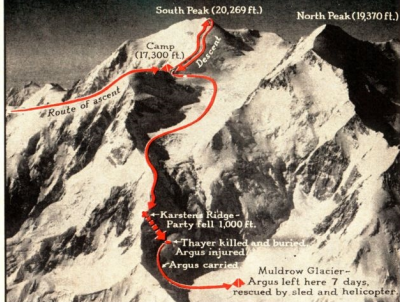


Photo by Bradford Washburn—Boston Museum of Science

sibly take Argus. He had an agonizingly dislocated hip, great blue swellings at each knee, blackened and bloodshot eyes, smashed front teeth, other bumps and bruises. "Telegram my mother in Brooklyn," he said. "Tell her we made the summit and everything is O.K."

The Ceaseless Day. For the next week George Argus waited alone, recumbent and almost helpless, on the glacier 11,000 ft. up. Thirty inches of snow half-buried his tent. At intervals great chunks of ice clattered down the slopes. He had a copy of Mark Twain's short stories and, despite eye trouble, tried to read. With a geologist's Brunton compass, lying flat on his back, he mapped every peak in sight. He kept regular mealtimes, lifting himself on one elbow to cook tiny portions of oatmeal and dried eggs.

One day he faced a crisis: falling snow had melted on his socks. The snow, he knew, would freeze again, causing frostbite and gangrene in his feet. He struggled agonizingly to bend his knees, take off the wet socks, reach and put on dry ones. The effort required an entire day, but it succeeded. Only a few small spots on his feet were frozen black.

As his food stock thinned, he decided that he would not simply lie down and wait for death. He planned to crawl down the glacier by himself. He was carefully planning every move, on his seventh day alone, when he heard a shout: "Are you O.K.?" Chirpily, he called back: "Sure I am!"

"Old Home Week." Before the climb, Elton Thayer had arranged for the customary stand-by party to be led by Dr. John McCall, 31, a skilled climber and University of Alaska glaciologist. On May 25, after a two-day descent, Wood and Viereck came staggering down the moun-

tain with word of the accident. Immediately, Dr. McCall set off with his partner, Fred Milan of Ladd Air Force Base, to rescue Argus. An Air Force helicopter landed them 3,500 feet up the glacier, and soon returned at even higher altitudes, despite air dangerously thin for its blades, with more volunteers: Argus' fellow soldiers from the Arctic Training Center. A field of ice, cracked and fantastically distorted, took 14 arduous hours to cross, but they kept on going. All the way they broke a trail for the return trip with, they hoped, Argus. But his tent was lost somewhere in the fresh-fallen snow until, late on May 29, Wood spotted it from a search plane. At 3 a.m. May 30, Dr. McCall and Milan, notified by radio, set out for the tent, less than three miles away. It took them seven exhausting hours.

Kneeling beside Argus, Dr. McCall tried to joke: "There's a bunch of MPs behind us. They're looking for you 'cause you're AWOL." (Actually, the Army promoted Argus to corporal.)

With a mountaineer's hospitality, the injured man invited his rescuers into his tent and offered them his remaining oatmeal and powdered eggs, turned moldy and sour. Instead, Dr. McCall gave him some C rations. He ate hungrily, and then he saw the remaining rescuers, his Army buddies, arriving with a sled. "This looks like old home week," he cried happily.

Next day a helicopter picked George Argus off the lower slopes. Wood and Viereck had gone to McKinley Park headquarters for the "toughest part" of their ordeal: telling Thayer's widow of her husband's death. She asked that no more lives be risked to recover his body, buried on the avalanche-ridden slope. "He loved mountains, and that's where he'd want to stay," she said.

FOREIGN NEWS

COLD WAR

Myth of the Monolith

Nothingness makes no headlines. By last week, the Geneva Conference was pretty generally a story played down and tucked away on inside pages. June 1954 might still prove to be a catastrophic month for the free world, but because it involved neither spectacular deed nor memorable word, it could not compete with television on Capitol Hill or the lure of the next motel.

The news of Geneva was that the great

enough to make a peace but not to fight a war.

The paralysis of Geneva was not a pretty thing to see. The delegations almost seemed to take consolation from each other's irresolution.

Strains & Incisions. By contrast, the impassive Communists appeared united, tough and confident. The appearance was significant because international conferences frequently turn, not so much on the skill of the participants, as on the common assessment of the prevailing realities. Does the West's gloom at Geneva ac-

truth they could be sure of about him, and were driven to guessing the dimensions of the bear by the length of his claw, and his health by the color of his coat. Yet putting together what is known indicates that the new Russian regime may keep its peoples from rising, but cannot satisfy their needs (see below); and the new China is having such internal upheaval that its leaders are hard put to combat it.

This too is part of the reality that belongs on the scales at Geneva.

RUSSIA

Trishka's Coat

Out in the district of Kustanay in remote northern Kazakhstan, a Russian wrote a despondent note to Moscow's *Pravda*, and for its own reasons, *Pravda* decided to publish it:

"... Machinery lies all around the railroad stations. One can see everywhere mounds of broken parts lying in the mud ... Many things get spoiled. Gasoline, lubricants, hay, spares, combines are being kept together in one backyard; hay mowers rot in the compost ... Some spare parts are just thrown into the middle of the street, and the tractors which go by crush them to pieces ..."

In *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, another complained: "The soil begins to dry ... The cause is lack of manpower. Things are managed the wrong way. Seventeen-year-old girls from the city who have never held a pitchfork in their hands work in the hayfields, while two husky *kolkhoz* fellows just sit by the stove, drink vodka and tell funny jokes ..."

And in *Izvestia*, another: "The Taranul Motor Tractor Station began its work in the fields about half a month later than last year ... Not a single furrow has been made in our *kolkhoz*. The director of our MTS, Comrade Petrov, forgot to give even one single plow to our brigade ..."

One of Two. These small-fry complaints (and the big treatment they got) were the visible signs of a great internal problem which was besetting Russia's top-most leaders last week. Russia's vast new emergency farm program was going badly. The outcome may well determine the future of Nikita Khrushchev, the Communist Party secretary who in one year has risen so high that he now stands side by side with Premier Georgy Malenkov in a diumvirate ruling Soviet Russia.

On the burly shoulders of Khrushchev rests responsibility for a great gamble of men and machines that the Kremlin calls "development of virgin soil and wasteland." Since February, tens of thousands, mostly young Russians and Ukrainians—many of them never before close to a farm—plus hundreds of the best Soviet agricultural engineers and scientists, have been dragged into a great eastward migration to convert 32 million acres of un-



CHOU EN-LAI (GESTURING AT TABLE) & ADVISERS IN GENEVA GARDEN
Behind the persistent loudspeaker, dark silence.

Western alliance was fumbling, aimless and adrift. The allies agreed on their fears, but not on what to do about them. They didn't like the bobbing of events, but felt helpless to control them.

The **United States**, presumably the leader of the coalition, gave the impression at Geneva of having nothing to propose, of looking on but not of leading.

The **British**, having pulled the rug out from under John Foster Dulles (*TIME*, May 31), sent Anthony Eden into the void, and praised as "skilled diplomacy" his lunching and dining with the Communists in search of kind words and gentle concessions. Aging Winston Churchill still pined for some grand settlement; his admirers worried that this passion might cause his great career to be darkened in its last days, as Franklin Roosevelt's was by Yalta.

The **French**, having jealously kept the Indo-China war to themselves for seven years, had starved it, botched it, come close to losing it, and were heartily sick of it. They wanted out. The French Assembly, with exquisite subtlety had given its government a bare two vote majority,

curately take into account the realities of the two great blocs?

The danger was that the monolithic Communist façade would be taken for the Communist reality. Everybody knows the strains and weaknesses of France, the incisions and diversions in Washington; everybody hears of injustice in a county seat. But who was falsely accused last week in Omsk (pop. 281,000)? What scandals could the newspapers print, if they dared, in Shenyang (nee Mukden)? Over one-fourth the earth's surface was dark silence, broken only by the persistent loudspeaker proclaiming the solidarity and monolithic will of the leadership. But if the solidarity was there, it need not be proclaimed so often; it would not need secret police and work camps to enforce it. When the history of these times comes to be written, the marvel may be that the free nations—who had the strength to exhibit their weaknesses—should have been so fully taken in by the myth of the monolith.

On the Scales. Wishing neither to underestimate the enemy nor to misunderstand him, newspapers printed only the

tilled land into a new Communist breadbasket as great as the Ukraine. Big percentages of Russia's farm-machinery output (e.g., 120,000 tractors this year, just about all that Russia can produce), spare parts, and the fuel to run them have been consigned to the virgin lands. Some of the toughest commissars in the party were chosen to oversee the gamble, which is taking place in 16 regions across the Volga, in the Urals, in western Siberia. It is concentrated on the sometimes arid, sometimes frozen steppes of Kazakhstan (see map).

Post Failure. In his 25 years of brutal collectivization and regimentation of the peasantry, Stalin failed to wrest enough food out of the Russian soil to feed his people; the output of some agricultural products (e.g., meat, milk, butter) fell below the 1916 levels of czarist days. Last September Nikita Khrushchev admitted the shortcomings of the Stalin program and announced a program of incentives to persuade the peasants to grow more. The Kremlin said convincingly that there was enough bread grain, but Khrushchev complained of severe shortages of livestock, vegetables (particularly potatoes), coarse grain and other fodder.

In February, Farm Boss Khrushchev had to confess to the Central Committee of the party that the output of bread grain was also insufficient. "The quantity of grain that remains on collective farms" after the state has collected its quotas, said he, was not enough to pay off the workers on the collective farms. And what the state got, grabbing first, was not enough to fill needs at home and increasing demands for exports to the food-short satellites.

Khrushchev decreed the trek of the young "pioneers" to the unfarmed lands of Kazakhstan. "The Soviet people," said Nikita Khrushchev, "will undoubtedly provide the necessary number of workers for the reclamation of waste and virgin land. Everybody realizes that this is an all-peoples' cause . . ."

Staggering Goal. As facts about the venture in Kazakhstan seeped out of Russia, outside experts were struck by two things in particular: 1) the declared goal was staggering—to make over 32 million acres of land, and to plow, sow and harvest 18 to 20 million tons of grain there within only two years; 2) the Kremlin was willing to rob its established farmlands of machinery and its factories of manpower to exploit the virgin lands. Taking from other sectors of the economy to build the new enterprise brought to mind Russian Satirist Krylov's fable of Trishka, the poor simpleton who patched a hole in the elbow of his coat by cutting a piece of cloth from the cuff, patched the new hole by cutting away the coattails, finally went about in a coat cut shorter than his vest.

"Nothing like That." The first fever of enthusiasm wore off in the inhospitable climate, makeshift poverty and poor housing of Kazakhstan. "We have tea, as much sugar as we want, but no place to buy a



RUSSIA'S KHRUSHCHEV (WITH POTATO) & MALENKOV DURING FARM INSPECTION
Spare parts in the street, vodka by the stove.

teapot," a pioneer told an *Izvestia* reporter. "Kerosene lamps are also a problem . . . and then, washing basins . . . pots to cook in . . ."

Most pioneers had only tents to live in; poor food was dished out in communal kitchens, and the canteens had little to sell ("Five Komsomols went to Magnitogorsk, which is more than 500 miles away, [to buy] toothbrushes, toothpaste, thread, shoelaces, indelible pencils, envelopes . . . Nothing like that exists here").

Government radio programs began to belabor party and government officials for not working hard enough.

The mixture of discontent, of listless workers, of idle and broken machinery, of incoherent direction, demanded action in Moscow. One day last month *Pravda's* lead article criticized the slowness of the Kazakhstan sowing and warned that the authorities on the scene would not be allowed to hide behind poor weather as an alibi. Nikita Khrushchev himself found it necessary to rush east to meet with the Kazakh Communist Party and discuss "at

length" the problems of the virgin lands.

Khrushchev's emergency trip was the sharpest evidence yet of trouble in the program and of the importance the Kremlin places on it. He had personal reason to worry. A year ago, when Stalin died, he was in the second tier: the big names were Beria, Molotov and Malenkov. Now Khrushchev is one of the big two; he heads the party, and Malenkov the government. When the Supreme Soviet met last April, Malenkov addressed the upper house, Khrushchev the more important lower house. In Red Square on May Day, Khrushchev alone of all the dignitaries had the honor of waving his hat to the crowd. The last seven major state pronouncements from the Kremlin have been in Khrushchev's name, not Malenkov's. At the top of a dictatorship, two's a crowd.

The massive farm program, particularly the daring virgin-lands project, is strictly Khrushchev's responsibility. Georgy Malenkov has notably had nothing to do with it publicly. If bread does not materialize in the empty breadbasket of Kazakhstan, Nikita Khrushchev might be used to provide a circus for the public instead.

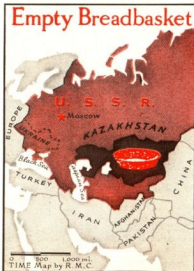
CHINA

They Have Troubles Too

At Geneva, Red China's poker-faced Premier Chou En-lai allowed Communist newsmen to photograph him at his assured ease. The pictures were released to Western newsmen, who were not allowed to talk to Chou. It all made a prettied-up picture, to go with the whole confident façade of advancing and unstoppable Communism in Asia.

In the Communist China press, the picture was prettied up too, but still ugly spots showed through. Issues of Communist local papers reaching Hong Kong report these details of Communist unrest in recent months:

¶ The government created special courts and special prosecutors in the showcase Manchurian industrial centers of Shenyang (Mukden) and Anshan, and along



the country's principal railways, to detect and punish "counter-revolutionary sabotage," espionage and willful inefficiency (*Peking People's Daily*, March 30).

¶ "The greater part of the peasant masses" still resists Communism (same paper, April 28).

¶ Workers staged mass anti-government demonstrations in the streets of Hankow. Sixteen pushcart coolies accused of "inciting them to disturb general peace and security" were sentenced to death at a public trial (*Yangtze Daily*, March 3).

¶ Six thousand peasants of Kwangsi province revolted and fought Communist troops for a full week after Red guards shot peasant leaders for resisting a local administrative order (*Kwangsi Daily*, Oct. 26).

¶ Some 70 hungry peasants surrounded the district government office in Hsiang-tang, Hunan, and tried to kidnap Communist officials (*New Hunan Daily*, April 2).

¶ Two peasants in Anhui province were arrested for setting fire to 4,000 acres of forest, destroying 120,000 saplings (Shanghai *Liberation Daily*, Feb. 25). In the same paper: 435,000 trees on 750 acres of forest in five counties of Fukien destroyed by arson; 280 cases of forest arson being investigated.

¶ "A reactionary armed force [guerrillas] some 140,000 or 150,000 strong, apparently well-trained and well-organized," was operating in the hilly East River area of Kwangtung province (*East Kwangtung Peasant Daily*, Feb. 25).

¶ "More than 40" members of the anti-Red "Youth Vanguard Society" in southern Kwangtung and Hunan provinces were arrested and accused of operating in at least six cities (*Peking People's Daily*, April 28).

¶ In five localities of Hunan, dissident peasants and militiamen together manufactured illegal arms and attempted to whip up "the wavering sentiments of the masses" for abortive revolts (*Peking People's Daily*, April).

¶ Two hundred thousand anti-Communist guerrillas were killed in recent months in southwest China (Yunnan provincial administrative council report, 1954).

The Nationalist War Ministry on Formosa reported that the mutilated bodies of 52 men & women, all lashed with wire to boards, had been pulled from the sea off the China Coast in the past week.

GENEVA

Begging or Truculence?

"The conference is making slow progress," announced Britain's Anthony Eden as he arrived back in London at week's end.

"Progress? What progress?" cried a U.S. official. "If Molotov and the Communists stick to their proposals on a cease-fire commission, where the hell can we make progress?"

Last week the only thing that might be called progress by anybody occurred in a small, pink and gold room in one corner of the Palais des Nations. Without a word

to the press, three multi-clad Viet Minh officers and five French Union officers, also in civilian clothes, walked into the room at a prearranged time and sat down at two widely spaced tables. Their purpose was to map the areas controlled by the opposing forces, and settle areas for regroupment. Without benefit of chairman, they began a hesitant discussion of procedure. Though everybody understood French, the Viet Minh insisted that they would talk only Tonkinese and that all speeches must be translated. After four sessions, the big military maps were still folded and unmarked.

When the pencils do get to work, the Viet Minh would demand large areas that would be economically independent. Since the French control most of the valleys, this meant the French would have to trade rice-producing riverland for barren mountains. If the French had their way, the map would show the French positions as a series of closely grouped goose eggs.

How Much? They would get little support from the British, who made it plain they were prepared to hand over most of



BRITAIN'S EDEN
The decisive passed indecisively.

Viet Nam to the Communist Viet Minh. "How much of the country have they got now?" asked one British delegate, and answered his own question: "Ninety percent." The British were also unwilling to back up France's stand against Communist demands for partition of Laos. The Communists already control "most" of it, the British said.

The plain fact was that the British, not the French, had become the appeasers of Geneva. From Geneva, confidential dispatches went back to the British Cabinet complaining of Bidault's "truculence" toward the Communists, as if that were a sin. "We are the only ones with a policy for Indo-China," the British told newsmen. "Our policy is that we will not fight in Indo-China." They added: "The French should have done what Britain did in India and Burma right after the war. We can't go in now to make it stick. You have to have land troops, and we don't know what you would win even then."

Old-World Diplomat. Anthony Eden, and the government itself, seemed to have committed their own prestige to "success" at Geneva. Though last week the British had finally allowed its military representatives to begin staff-level talks on Southeast Asia with Australia, New Zealand, France and the U.S., it had promised that the talkers would take no decision. At a special Saturday Cabinet meeting, Eden argued that he could solve the Indo-China problem—if he just had enough time. The only problem was what the British call "American impatience" and the advance of the Viet Minh in the Red River Delta. He did not mention that the "decisive" two-week period he had previously talked about had now passed indecisively.

All week long, to the plaudits of the British press, dapper Anthony Eden played old-world diplomat before the unmoved men of Communism. He dined Chou En-lai; he conferred privately with Molotov, warning him with the air of a man who would never do such a thing himself that if the Communists asked for too much, the U.S. might get mad and make Indo-China another "Korea." He seemed willing to nibble at the smallest bait. British trade delegations flew in to confer with Chou En-lai about increased British-Chinese trade, and the Foreign Office announced happily that the Chinese had agreed to let some British businessmen leave and allow others to come in.

Who's Neutral? While Eden flirted, Georges Bidault seemed to gather resolution and strength. "You don't get results by begging for peace," he said. To the Communist proposal that the military men discuss "regroupment areas" for Laos and Cambodia, thus setting up Communist enclaves in those countries, Bidault retorted defiantly that the only problem there was for the Communist invaders to withdraw.

Regroupment in Viet Nam itself would mean nothing unless supervised by an effective control commission. Bidault rejected the Communists' plan for commis-

sions made up of the two sides. "In case of violations, it would be impossible to control the situation," he said. "There would be interminable quarrels without arbiter, without control, and without end." Russia's Gromyko suggested supervision by a "neutral" control commission comprised of Poland, Czechoslovakia, India and Pakistan. Bidault retorted that a commission which merely balanced countries of opposite tendencies would be impotent, as the Korean commission had shown, and "being impotent is not the same as being neutral." To Chou En-lai's claim that Communist countries are as neutral as can be, Bidault whipped out a 1940 quotation from Mao Tse-tung: "From now on, the word 'neutrality' is only good to deceive the people."

Bidault's firmness reflected and helped increase some sense of a new firmness in France itself. The fall of Dienbienphu had not led to hysterical demands for peace at any price, as the Communists had hoped. French pride was offended. French anger aroused. At the much feared debate on Indo-China, French Assemblymen had cried not for immediate surrender, but for more vigorous efforts to meet new Viet Minh attacks. The Cabinet itself reacted. It pledged itself to the defense of the whole Red River Delta. Marc Jacquet, an apostle of despair, was forced out. General Navarre was relieved, and General Paul Ely, France's Chief of Staff (see box), sent out to take full military and civilian command in Indo-China. Whether or not it fell in this week's debate, the French government had taken its stand with Bidault and "truculence."

INDO-CHINA

American Style

In Indo-China, at last something was stirring. The Americans had long advocated it; the French, though skeptical, were about ready to let the Americans try it. The plan: U.S. Army instructors would train a big, new Vietnamese army, starting some time this summer, as they had once trained the South Koreans and the Greeks. The objective: five new Vietnamese divisions ready for action this year; four more Vietnamese, one Laotian and three Cambodian divisions ready by mid-1955.

Uncertain Performance. There were already 420,000 Vietnamese under arms—250,000 with the Vietnamese National Army, 100,000 with the French Union Army, 70,000 with the militia, plus 20,000 irregulars. These Vietnamese had fought well enough from time to time (e.g., Dienbienphu, Seno), but they were clearly no match for the regulars of the Red Viet Minh. Disillusioned by Dienbienphu and fearful that they would be sold out at Geneva, the Vietnamese were now losing outposts at the rate of three or four a day, especially in "quiet" South Viet Nam; they were losing 200 rifles a month in one province without a single engagement; their public support had so dwindled that only 10,000 responded to last month's "emergency" 100,000-man draft.

NEW COMMANDER FOR INDO-CHINA



International
ELY

London, crossing the channel on numerous occasions with information on German military movements; he landed on the Normandy beaches a few weeks before D-day and later joined the Allied army as a Maquis colonel. Won a second *Croix de guerre*, with two more citations for bravery, and suffered a third wound that cost him the use of his right arm.

General. After the war, Ely was promoted to brigadier general in charge of infantry training. From 1949 to 1953, he represented France on the Standing Group of NATO. Ely's U.S. associates considered him a good administrator and a shrewd but not brilliant officer; he liked to immerse himself in Greek philosophy and long periods of silence. He lives austere, eats sparingly, conserves his strength and is considered to be in poor health. As French chief of staff, Ely visited Washington in March, where one unimpressed U.S. official nicknamed him "the poodle." Sent on a post-Dienbienphu tour of Indo-China, he recommended the prompt reinforcement of the Red River Delta and the replacement of General Henri Navarre. The French Cabinet asked Marshal Juin if he would take Navarre's job, but Juin did not want it. So the Cabinet asked Ely. He will be the eighth top commander in eight years in Indo-China.

The Vietnamese army's uncertain performance reflected the basic uncertainties of Indo-China, but there were many who argued that 1) the Vietnamese would fight effectively if they had independence to fight for, 2) the French had never really given the Vietnamese army a chance. The French had blocked formation of the Vietnamese army until 1951—five years after the war began; they had denied the Vietnamese a sizable share of modern U.S. equipment and financial aid; they had played down Vietnamese exploits in the GHQ communiqués. The French had also deliberately hamstrung the young army by training only companies and battalions at a time, by scattering these units piecemeal across Indo-China under French command and by holding back the training of Vietnamese officers. (There are today only 7,500 trained Vietnamese officers, when at least 20,000 are needed.)

Offensive Action. When the U.S. offered to take over the Vietnamese-army training last fall, French Commanding General Navarre denounced such interference. Navarre's successor, General Ely, is now quite agreeable to a U.S. training program under his own overall command. The U.S. plan, worked out by Major General John ("Iron Mike") O'Daniel, head of the U.S. Military Advisory Group:

¶ Reorganize the Vietnamese army into mobile 10,000- to 12,000-man divisions, with Vietnamese commanders. "We want to train these men for offensive action," said one U.S. officer. "We're not interested in training them to go back to their pillboxes."

¶ Bring at least 3,000 U.S. Army officers

and noncoms into Indo-China within the next twelve months to supervise four new Vietnamese training centers, to run two of them on their own and to accompany the newly trained Vietnamese divisions into battle. Korea-style, right down to the regimental level.

There is and probably will continue to be a basic divergence of aims between the Americans and the French, but the plan is compatible with both: the U.S. hopes with these troops to win the war; the French believe the new Vietnamese divisions may be useful to shore up the French bargaining position to get a better negotiated peace. Final agreement on details is expected in Saigon within the next two weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Templer Mystery

From the War Office last week came an unexpected communiqué: General Sir Gerald Templer, 55, victor of Malaya, would not get his promised command of the 80,000-man British Army of the Rhine. "Plans for General Templer's future employment in an important military appointment," said the War Office, "will be announced later. General Templer has been granted a long leave."

No further explanation was forthcoming. Immediately, reports began spreading from Whitehall that Templer's German appointment had been vetoed by West German Chancellor Adenauer. It was Templer who had dismissed Adenauer as Lord Mayor of Cologne in October 1945, "for not energetically carrying out the

orders of the military government." But from Bonn came word that Adenauer had made no protest against the Templer appointment, and certainly bore no grudge. Another possibility: Templer is being held in reserve as Britain's candidate for supreme command of any new Southeast Asia treaty organization.

The Well-Furnished Home

John Andrew Nevin loved his work. Like many another dedicated careerman, he wanted to take some of it home with him. The only trouble was that John was a caretaker in London's rambling Victoria and Albert Museum, and the treasures he watched were not his. Finely fashioned furniture from another century, antique jewelry as delicate as a butterfly's wing, miniatures from Persia, figurines of ivory and jade from lands whose very names were magic—John loved them all and hated to leave them at the end of a working day. Little by little, beginning back in 1930, he developed the habit of taking a few of the smaller bibelots with him as he left for the Chiswick house he shared with his wife Mary.

As the years passed, and the museum officials seemed either not to notice or not to care, John began taking somewhat larger things home with him. One sizable antique table journeyed from the museum to Chiswick in several installments, most of them hidden in John's trouser leg. Like the other objects in John's home, it received the tenderest care and affection, for John and Mary were both proud of their private museum. Unfortunately, the public museum from which its beauty stemmed in time grew suspicious. Recently, on a tip from the museum, police raided John's house and found it furnished with some 2,000 *objets d'art* pilfered over the past 24 years. John did his last-ditch best to save some of the pieces by stuffing them into a vacuum cleaner or hiding them in a toilet tank, but it did no good: in fact, by this last-minute greediness some valuable items were ruined. The police hauled the rest of the lovely things back to the museum and turned John and Mary over to a magistrate.

Last week, bereft, treasureless and unemployed, the 58-year-old art lover was awaiting trial for stealing. His wife was charged with receiving stolen goods. "I couldn't help myself," said John. "I was attracted by the beauty."

ITALY

Royal Split

Teams of carpenters and painters hurried through the streets of Naples last week to perform some quick alterations at more than 90 precinct offices of the city's dominant political party. Speedily the workmen painted out the words *Partito Nazionale Monarchico* and its star & crown emblem. In their place they painted *Partito Monarchico Popolare* and nailed up a new emblem, two lions rampant and a crown.

Italy's aggressive Monarchist Party, a

small growth which developed into Italy's fourth largest party, had split in two. The Monarchists, basically a right-wing collection financed by Italy's well-to-do, favored a return to monarchy under a constitution, yet did not seem really to think it feasible; professed support of parliamentary democracy yet often voted with Communists, fellow travelers and neo-Fascists against Italy's hard-pressed Christian Democratic center. Contradictions of purpose and tactics hurried the split, but it was specifically caused by the rivalry of two strong figures.

Word from Portugal. Gruff, heavy-spending Achille Lauro, multimillionaire owner of a huge merchant shipping fleet, staunch friend of the late Benito Mussolini and now the popular mayor of Naples,



James Whitmore—Life
MONARCHIST LAURO
Gone, the fleet and the bankroll.

was the party's nominal head and principal bankroller (about \$3,000,000 in contributions). Ex-Professor (of law) Alfredo Covelli, an expert parliamentarian and a good organizer, was secretary-general and real leader of the Monarchists.

For the past year Lauro, whose shipping business puts him in intimate contact with many government officials, has favored lending the Monarchists' 39 parliamentary votes to the Christian Democrats on crucial issues, to prevent a collapse that might open the door to the Red Socialists and Communists. Covelli preferred to hold back and gamble that the Christian Democrats would be forced to solicit Monarchist support—for a heavy political price.

The two differed also over which was the real head of the party. When the Italian Senate recently ruled that Lauro could not keep both his Senate seat and the mayor's job in Naples, Lauro angrily blamed Covelli for not helping him. Recent municipal elections have shown a shrinkage of Monarchist appeal at the

polls. On top of that, Covelli, against Lauro's wishes, suddenly went back on a Monarchist promise to support EDC. At that point, the man for whom the Monarchists presumably exist—49-year-old exile Umberto—sent a message from exile in Portugal which in effect scolded the Covelli faction and urged that Italy align itself with "a federated Europe."

Help to Scelba. Last week the two factions broke apart. Covelli summoned a meeting of the party; Lauro canceled it; Covelli rescheduled it. Thereupon Achille Lauro broke from Covelli, set up a dissident party called the Popular Monarchists. Lauro's principal followers, mostly other shipowners, went along with him ("The fleet has deserted us," cracked Covelli men), and all but one of the Monarchist branches in Naples—seat of Lauro's strength—deserted to the new party. Nationally Lauro did less well, by week's end had captured two Senators and five Deputies.

To Prime Minister Mario Scelba, sure at best of a majority of only 16 votes in the Chamber, even a small chipping away at hostile strength was helpful. With Lauro's support, the government could count on another half dozen votes on important showdowns in the Chamber—including the one in which Italy must soon decide whether or not to join the European Army.

GREECE

New Balkan Entente

With a resplendent Marshal Tito aboard, the *Galeb* sailed into the Greek harbor of Piraeus last week on a state visit. It was flanked by six Yugoslav and six Greek warships and heralded by a 21-gun salute and the zooming of Greek air-force planes overhead. Soon the one-time peasant agitator and soldier of Communist fortune was swapping chatty conversation with King Paul and Queen Frederika. Local Communists (Moscow variety) were clapped into jail for as long as Tito was in town.

On the second day, Tito sat down with Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, the Greek Premier. Within two hours they had agreed to the final details of a new Balkan entente, the first in 30 years. Without any nudging from the West, without any inducements of cash or arms, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey voluntarily allied themselves against Soviet imperialism. (If anything, Britain and the U.S. tried to stall the pending pact, lest it irritate Italy, which is still at odds with Tito over Trieste.) The agreement will mobilize a combined army of 800,000 tough fighters to repel any attack from or through the Communist countries of Bulgaria and Albania.* It will also set up a consultative assembly, representing the

* To offset this act-together, Red satellite Albania last week entertained Russia's Admiral Sergei Gorskov, who guided his 12,000-ton cruiser *Maximov* and two destroyers through the Dardanelles and up the Adriatic, in full sight of Tito's ship.

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three Parliaments, to discuss mutual problems (Yugoslavia alone of the three does not belong to NATO).

The pact, which will be signed formally in Belgrade next month, joins together a republic, a monarchy and a Communist dictatorship. Little more than a century ago, the Turks were murdering their rebellious Slav subjects; 32 years ago, Greeks and Turks battled for Asia Minor; seven years ago, the Yugoslavs harbored and outfitted the Communist assault on Greece. Last week geography and common peril triumphed over ancient grudges.

PAKISTAN

East Meets West

Back in 1940, long before others first spoke the words, a fat politico named Fazlul Huq publicly proposed the independent state of Pakistan. Last week, seven years after the state became a reality, Pakistan charged Huq, now Chief



EX-MINISTER HUQ
"I love you all."

Minister of East Pakistan province, with "treasonable activities" and threw him out of office.

In Karachi, capital of the two-part country (divided by 1,000 miles of Indian territory), Premier Mohammed Ali cried: "Disruptive forces and enemy agents are actively at work" in East Pakistan, "setting Moslem against Moslem, class against class, province against center . . . Huq and his colleagues were not prepared to take the action necessary," therefore we are "taking over administration of the province to save East Pakistan."

East Pakistan, which has most of the population but only one-third of the country's per capita income, has long felt itself neglected by its prosperous brother, West Pakistan. Two months ago the angry Bengalis of East Pakistan trooped to the polls in the first provincial election since independence, and routed Mohammed Ali's

Moslem League from office, leaving it only ten of 309 seats in the local legislature. Into power came a comic United Front—as diverse a group of politicians as ever made common cause—ranging from an Orthodox Islamic party to a Communist outfit on the left. Atop the uneasy heap as Chief Minister sat old (82) but popular Fazlul Huq, who campaigned for election by announcing: "I love you all, and if you love me, you will vote for me."

Soon coalition members quarreled over posts and patronage and disagreed on program. Within two months East Pakistan had three labor riots costing 600 dead.

Last week, after two months of such goings-on, Huq and his government were deposed on Ali's orders and Defense Secretary Iskander Mirza was sent in to restore law & order. Tough, Sandhurst-trained Mirza drove to his new headquarters at Government House in Dacca along a five-mile route pointedly lined with armed troops and cops. He ordered the arrest of more than 600 Reds and assorted troublemakers, clamped on press censorship, prohibited meetings of more than five persons and sent troops swarming through the local capital to take over the secretariat, railway depot, radio station, powerhouse and telegraph and phone offices. For the first time in months East Pakistan quieted down and from Huq's HQ not a sound was heard, only the pacing of the troops outside his house where he was sequestered in house arrest.

THE NETHERLANDS

The President

Theodorus Franciscus Lombert does not look much like a power in international affairs. Born at The Hague, this meek-looking, ne'er-do-well son of a tailor spent much of his young manhood pleading in court, but the courts were primarily interested in his connections with a series of shady charities. Nonetheless, all things being possible, his neighbors at The Hague pricked up their ears in interest when Theodorus told them—in strictest confidence—of the great position he held. He was, it seems, no mere tailor's son at all, but "President Robert," the supreme head of a worldwide underground organization called the *Conseil Consulaire Secret Diplomatique*, a group so powerful that it could stop or start world wars at will.

Winnie and Nottie, The President never made it quite clear just what C.C.S.D. was up to, but he left no doubt in his neighbors' minds that war with Russia was touch & go, and that their only safety for the future lay in joining his ranks. As an added inducement, he let fall almost casually the names of some who had already consented to serve in his presidential Cabinet: Sir Winston Churchill as Minister of War, Britains Lord Nottingham as Foreign Secretary ("Winnie" and "Nottie" to the President) and International Bank President Eugene Black as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dazed by this array of great names and convinced that all would be lost anyway

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if the Russians got them, an impressive number of Robert's listeners pledged homes and savings to join his cause. At a small but moving ceremony in a Belgian convent at Ronse (The Netherlands was not yet ready for C.C.S.D., explained Robert), the members, all fitted out in bright new uniforms, reaffirmed their brilliantly caparisoned President in his great office. The walls were tastefully banked with flowers purportedly sent by "Winnie" and "Nottie," and President Robert was proud indeed as he displayed a letter of congratulations in French, which he said came "from the Pope."

Soon afterward, assuring his people that the World Bank's Black would pay them a cool 10% on all loans, the President pocketed the money and shipped off to Antwerp to buy a \$60,000 yacht. Rechristened the *President Robert*, the vessel was stocked with 1,068 bottles of vintage liquors, some 200,000 cigarettes, a supply of fine cigars and other necessities for gracious living on a long voyage. Then, on July 18, 1951, loaded with its complement of happy internationalists, each equipped with passport and currency bearing the signature of President Robert, it set sail, ostensibly to found a new nation in Africa.

Passport to Disillusion. For one year, one month and 13 days, the *President Robert* roamed the seas, putting in at port after port to enable Theodoros to transact mysterious international business ashore. None of the ports saw fit to recognize the C.C.S.D. passports or currency, so Theodoros' fellow passengers were forced to stay on board. Some were restive and disgruntled because the President had put silver piping on their uniforms while only a favored few had gold, but as long as the

provisions held out, they were happy enough. In time, however, liquor and money were replaced by boredom and disillusionment. When at last the yacht reached Southampton, the passengers, thoroughly fed up and no longer so fearful of war, delarked and found their own way back to Holland. Last August, when President Robert himself came limping home, he was promptly tossed in a Maastricht jail, accused of swindling.

Last week an indignant prosecutor demanded that the ex-President be given four years to think over the world's problems in private. In drab civvies the President admitted a little disappointment. "I was persuaded that I could help," he said, "but alas, everything went wrong."

JAPAN

In the Eye of the Storm

Wallowing in the imported delights of full democracy, the lower house of the Japanese Diet last week staged the roughest and most disgraceful brawl in the two years since Japan regained her sovereignty. For the first time in the Diet's 64-year history, Tokyo's metropolitan police were called to restore order. In the eye of the storm, yet seemingly untouched by it, was astute, crusty and supremely confident Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida. 75, whose friends and admirers call him the ablest and most important figure in today's Japan, and whose foes call him a "shameless dictator."

Yoshida had been scheduled to leave Japan last week for the U.S., seeking "loans and investments" to aid the nation's hard-pressed economy. At the last minute, because of the riot in the Diet,

Yoshida had to cancel all plans, postponing his trip for several weeks, perhaps months.

"We Work All Night." Yoshida's conservative coalition (his own Liberals and Mamoru Shigemitsu's Progressives) easily musters a majority, a fact which drives his Socialist opposition into foaming rages. At lunch one day last week, Yoshida had more than his usual two Martinis. Afterward in the Diet, the sleepy-eyed Prime Minister appeared to doze. "Aha!" cried a Socialist. "We work all night on important legislation and the Prime Minister gets drunk and passes out in the Diet!"

Bills providing for Japanese rearmament with U.S. aid (opposed by the left-wingers) had been passed. Yoshida wanted one more piece of legislation disposed of: a bill to abolish local police forces in favor of a national force organized by prefects. Opponents argued that this would bring back the prewar totalitarian character of Japan's police. Yoshida's Liberals replied that the country could not afford overlapping police forces, and that there was no danger that a national force would become oppressive, since it would be supervised by a civilian commission.

The police bill had already passed the lower house, and Yoshida had the votes to pass it in the upper house as well; but before that could happen, the lower house had to vote a two-day extension of the Diet session. To prevent this, a posse of Socialist members corralled Speaker Yasujiro Tsutsumi in a corner of the chamber, thus kept him from ascending to the chair. A beefy judo expert, Tsutsumi broke through the Socialist ranks and sought refuge in a caucus room.

"One of Those Louts . . ." For two hours the Liberals mapped their counter-attack, then sent a flying wedge to break through the siege lines. The Liberals got Tsutsumi out of the caucus room, started hustling him toward the chair. Battered formations of Socialists, with sweat and melted pomade shining on their foreheads, barred their way. "Forward!" shouted the Liberals. "Stop them!" yelled the Socialists. "Help, help!" screamed the lady Socialists.

The first surge of the Liberals was pushed back. They then tried a flank attack over members' desks. Several Socialist women, kicking and screaming, were dragged out of the way. A Liberal advance party reached the speaker's chair, but Speaker Tsutsumi was not among them. A lady legislator, one of Japan's emancipated women, complained later: "One of those louts tore the sleeve from my sweater, one I picked up in Denmark. If I catch him I'll tear his eyeballs out."

When the police finally stopped the fighting, some 50 persons (including 24 cops) had been injured by punches, kicks, scratches, bites, falls, or blows inflicted by undetermined objects. Next day Shigeru Yoshida called on Emperor Hirohito to apologize for the obloquy that Japanese legislators had brought on their country. In the Diet, the upper house passed the police bill by standing vote, the Socialists abstaining.



Associated Press

BRAWL IN THE JAPANESE DIET

"Forward!" cried the Liberals. "Help!" cried the lady Socialists.

THE HEMISPHERE

THE AMERICAS

Terror at Home

Guatemalans were looking nervously over their shoulders last week, as the pro-Communist government of President Jacobo Arbenz began to crack down on its opponents. A dozen prominent citizens made sudden dashes for asylum in foreign embassies; hundreds went into hiding. The country's leading aviator climbed into his Cessna and fled to El Salvador. The chief of the anti-Communist Workers Committee, newly named to the post after the body of the former chief was found floating in Lake Atitlán, disappeared. Plainclothes police hustled around the capital, searching houses, running down fugitives, laying ambushes at embassy entrances, swooping suddenly for arrests. Back in Washington, after a nine-day survey of the situation, California's Republican Representative Patrick Hillings reported bluntly that "there is no question that the leaders of Guatemala are taking orders from Soviet Russia."

In midweek the Guatemalan government announced that it had captured documents and secret codes, and Interior Minister Augusto Charnaud MacDonald portentously declared: "A plot—one of the best-organized conspiracies in the history of the country—has been unearthed. Those arrested were the vanguard of forces based on foreign soil."

The plot, whether real or fancied, was convenient, and it roused the regime's supporters to demands for action. The Communist chief of the peasants' union called on his followers to be ready to join a rural militia to shoot anti-Communists. And Communist Congressman César Montenegro Paniagua proclaimed that Guatemala would never need concentration camps. If the opposition should rise, he explained, "we will cut off the heads of all anti-Communists."

This week, in diplomatic circles, there was talk that the Latin American nations would meet under the banner of the Organization of American States in Montevideo late this month, to talk about "collective action" against Guatemala.

BRAZIL

Politics & Coffee

From shoeshine boys to industrial tycoons, Brazilians never tire of talking politics and coffee, and last week there was some zestful news about each. In Congress, the first impeachment proceedings in Brazilian history were under way against President Getúlio Vargas. Acting under an obscure 1950 law allowing anyone to make official charges against the President, a small-time politico put before Congress allegations of assorted presidential wrongdoing. Opposition Congressmen mischievously forced the matter to the floor, and the debate was on.

Scurrying to read the Constitution, Deputies found that a majority vote would suspend the President until the Senate could try him. Best guess was that Vargas' opponents lacked the votes. But they might yet give him a painful political clawing in an election year, employing a device so new to Brazil that orators and newspapers referring to it had to bypass Portuguese and use the English word "impeachment."

If Vargas duly survives the debate without mortal wounds, his own political move-of-the-week will considerably brighten the chances of his congressional supporters in the October elections. Responding to coffee growers who have been worrying that their present high



Leonard McCombe—LIFE

PRESIDENT VARGAS

The Yanques had a word for it.

returns might not last, he established a government-support price right at the current market level. Any U.S. hopes for cheaper coffee in the next year faded with Vargas' move. But as one coffee exporter sourly explained: "In an election year he has to do something for the coffee farmers. This is it."

MEXICO

Snakes in the Garden

Mexico's famed resort city of Cuernavaca, balmy and scented with jasmine and heliotrope, has just the atmosphere for languorous relaxation. As the 45,000 Mexican inhabitants pad about the streets, busily putting things off until *mañana*, many of the 5,000 U.S. residents take their ease in elegant villas with lush gardens, shady patios, gemlike swimming pools and high pastel walls.

What goes on behind those walls, naturally, is no outsider's business, and the

great majority of the foreign colonists—retired businessmen, artists and writers, well-heeled or well-married expatriates—are thoroughly respectable, thoroughly discreet, or sometimes both. But gossip is rampant, and everyone knows that Cuernavaca has a yeasty leavening of the oddities and eccentrics who also find their way to Capri, the Côte d'Azur and other lotus-eaters' resorts of the world. If tales are sometimes whispered of gay fiestas involving such narcotics as alcohol, opium and intellectual Communism, of ambisexual windings and nudist bridge-and-bathing parties, who could be surprised? Cuernavaca, in fact, has been called "a sunny place for shady people."

Propertied residents, concerned over real-estate values, try to keep the gossip down by following the tolerant rule of see no evil, hear no evil. But recently, they have begun to hear rumors of an ugly thing new to Cuernavaca—blackmail. Stories of rich foreigners being framed on phony charges of misconduct and blackmailed for large sums soon spread to the capital, 40 miles away. Last week federal agents were in town, eagerly hunting victims of the racket.

From a wealthy gringo named Everett Sholes, who owns one of Cuernavaca's most sumptuous homes, they took a deposition that told of his illegal detention by state police on charges never specified. He had been threatened with deportation, confiscation of his property, and a ruthless investigation of his closest friends. At that point two other local *Yanquis* turned up at police headquarters—by coincidence, they claimed—and offered to square things without unpleasant notoriety. They did, at a cost of \$20,000. "I asked my family in the U.S. to send me the money," said Sholes.

Even though Sholes hesitated to bring charges in the case, the state police chief was summarily fired, and the two helpful gringos departed from Mexico in hot haste. Authorities continued their search for other victims, and vowed to pursue the investigation to the bitter end. Said a state official: "We want to assure Americans that they will have full guarantees of protection here."

CANADA

Hero Debunked

As every Canadian schoolboy knows, Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac was a celebrated hero of Canada's colonial era. Schoolbooks honor him as one of New France's greatest governors, a valorous Indian fighter and a strong-willed defender of Quebec against the marauding British colonists from the south. Counties in Ontario and Quebec, a street in Montreal and even towns in far-off Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri bear his name. Frontenac's memory was also perpetuated in Quebec's famed Château Frontenac, by a statue in Quebec City and, until a re-

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cent brewery merger, as the brand name of a potent Canadian beer.

In Winnipeg last week, William John Eccles, a University of Manitoba history lecturer, said flatly that history has been giving Frontenac far more than his due. Eccles spent most of the past three years poring over musty records in the Ottawa archives and in Paris. Eccles' research, presented in a paper to the Canadian Historical Association, portrays Frontenac as a wastrel, a bungler and a timid commander whose 19-year governorship almost ruined the Quebec colony.

About the only heroic thing that Eccles found on Frontenac's record was the size of the count's debts. At 44, Frontenac owed \$440,000. He had tried to ease the burden by marrying the daughter of a



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FRONTENAC
Can history retreat?

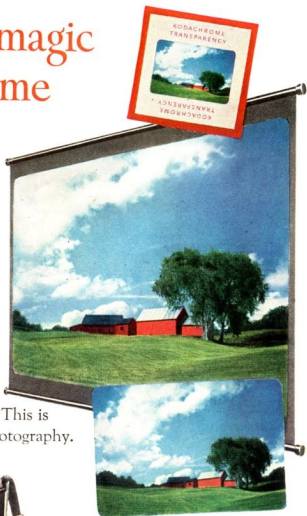
wealthy advocate, but that scheme failed when the daughter was disinherited. Finally, to escape his creditors and unloved wife, he wangled a royal appointment as governor of New France in 1672.

A hotheaded, overbearing man, Frontenac quarreled constantly with other colonial officials, not only over administrative affairs but also to get more than his share of the graft from the rich fur trade. He was far less pugnacious with the Indians. Eccles claims that in the critical year of 1681 Frontenac was afraid to meet the Iroquois; he sat in his Quebec château and let the colony's outer defenses run down. "[Because of] his weakness and irresoluteness in the face of danger," Eccles says, "no river was safe any more, every portage was a potential ambush."

Will school history books now be rewritten to conform with Eccles' research? Probably not. Said Historian J. W. Chafe, author of the Manitoba high-school text: "It's going to be tough to write textbooks if every character in history is going to be debunked."

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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Browsing through the Library of Congress, which houses the original drafts of Brigadier General **Charles A. Lindbergh's** Pulitzer prizewinning bestseller, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, a Scripps-Howard reporter discovered one reason why Lindbergh turned out to be so fine an autobiographer. His wife, **Anne Morrow Lindbergh**, is as able a literary coach as she is a poetaster and travelogist (*North to the Orient*). Among Lindbergh's hand-written manuscripts, on which he labored through 14 years of war and peace, are many deft bits of guidance, jotted down in Anne's fine script. Advised Anne: "Recognize your style—then keep it. Your own style is what you speak. Imagine you are speaking to me—not writing at all." Later, when Lindbergh was battling through the thunderheads of prose composition, he was perplexed by the problem of how to present the meticulous log of his 1927 flight without boring the reader with such vital but prosaic details as fuel consumption and compass headings. Again, Anne had a helpful idea: "Don't let the log readings tie you down. Put them in—let them punctuate the story. They give . . . a subconscious sense of time—a beating undertone . . . Leave them there—stark on a page." In his hour-by-hour chapter leads, building up the statistical suspense, Airman Lindbergh did just that.

Flying in the face of dietary fads, reducing pills and skim-milk regimens, stirringly stacked (5 ft. 4 in., 110 lbs.) Actress **Janet (A Girl Can Tell) Blair**, who feels 17, looks 25 and is 32, handed out an astonishing prescription for chubbies ladies who starve themselves in vain.



Francesca Scavillo—LIFE
ACTRESS BLAIR
Hot dogs for a hollow leg.



NURSE DE GALARD TERRAUBE
An invitation for an angel.

Advised she: "Try overeating. That's how I stay slim. By eating as much as the average man, a woman gets the energy she needs to burn up her fat. Heavens! You're too weak to do it on a starvation diet. Shovel down big helpings, and you can develop a hollow leg for food. When I'm not hungry at all, I often gobble three hot dogs just to keep my stomach busy." The Blair diet's only taboo: hard liquor.

Princeton University's graduating class of '54, in the annual poll to determine future superlatives, waggishly voted as "least likely to succeed," the school's history-drenched Nassau Hall, gave No. 2 place to **Thomas E. Dewey Jr.**, 21, son of New York's governor.

At her home in Versailles, French Air Force Nurse **Genevieve de Galard Terraube**, 29, the heroic "Angel of Dienbienphu," was photographed and asked by newsmen whether she will visit the U.S. Genevieve was all for the idea, but her hopes so far are pinned on "a letter telling me that a group of Congressmen were hoping to invite me as an official guest of the U.S."

Word drifted around Genoa that Egypt's deposed **King Farouk**, whose loutish antics have endeared him no more to Italians than to the Egyptians he liberated by departing, had not exactly been blackballed for membership in the elite local yacht club. The club's 12-man council merely dropped him a registered note, asking him to pretend that he had not applied to join in the first place.

In its brave new quest for realism in movies, Hollywood got set to turn out just about the realest screen biography it

has ever produced, Starring in *The Bob Mathias Story*, about the Olympic and world decathlon champion: 23-year-old Mathias himself, as the athletic genius who, in stolen moments off the track and field, woos and wins a girl, who will be played by his bride Melba, 22.

Britain's butterfly-light (100 lbs.) Bal-lerina **Alicia Markova**, who was recently barred from dancing in Liverpool's Philharmonic Hall because "she might damage the delicate machinery under the stage," arrived in Liverpool and pirouetted on more solid boards. Scene of her performance: Liverpool's boxing stadium.

In Troy, N.Y., members of Russell Sage College's Class of '49 made amends to the world's spryest primitive painter, **Grandma Moses**, 93. Grandma had got an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from the girls' school in 1949. Her cap and gown were lent to her for the occasion, and recently Grandma complained in *TIME* (Dec. 28): "They didn't let me keep the cap." After reading *TIME's* story, the Sage girls got busy and arranged for Grandma to come to their fifth reunion, where she was pictured admiring her appearance topped off by a mortar board that, this time, she could keep.

Wrapped in a toga, Thespian **Raymond Duncan**, brother of the late Dancer Isadora Duncan and now a noisy bundle of energy as Paris' No. 1 actionalist (i.e., "one who does things rather than talking about them"), stalked majestically into Los Angeles and disclosed that he has attained an age (79) where he firmly believes Americans both do and talk too much about their "obsession with sex." And he knows who has debauched them, too. Americans are all hopped up mostly because they are "sexualized over the rotten beliefs of Sigmund Freud."



GRANDMA MOSES
A cop to keep.

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SPORT

The Show at Epsom Downs

It was the first anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's coronation, and the Queen celebrated by going to the races to root for her brown colt, Landau. Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill cut short a Cabinet meeting so that he and his ministers could join her. Like the British royal family, like Winnie, like England itself, the Derby at Epsom Downs is an old show that still seems always fresh and exciting.

Tic-Tac & Blower. Nearly half a million Britons traveled through the misty morning to be on hand. For all the royalty and high fashion, the day, as always, belonged to the cockney, the costermonger and the gypsy, swarming over the infield. Red-faced north-country farmers and pale London clerks elbowed up to canvas stalls to buy jellied eels and winkles. Touts sidled up to them, peddling inside dope. Said one olderster dressed like a jockey: "Blimey, I wish my kids were 'ere. 'Cos if they were, I could put my 'and on their 'eads and swear that this information of mine is the real goods. Now look, ladies and gents, I want you to come back after the race just 'cos I want to see your 'appy, smiling faces."

Half of England, according to a royal commission's report on gambling, got a bet down on the Derby. At the track, garishly garbed "Tic-Tac" men waved semaphore signals to their bookies as reports on off-course betting came in over the "blower" (telephone). A Yorkshire colt named Rowston Manor and a French challenger, Ferriol, were joint favorites at 5 to 1. Few bothered with an American-bred chestnut colt named Never Say Die. He had won only once as a two-year-old, had run three times this year and never finished first. He went off at 33 to 1. His

owner, a New York broker named Robert Sterling Clark, 77, had not even come over for the race.

Neurotic Horse? Far across the rolling infield 22 thoroughbreds nudged the starting tapes, and they were off. Uphill to the mile post, favored Rowston Manor began to outpace the early leaders. The Queen's colt, Landau, was moving well, although he has been so temperamental lately that he has had to be attended by a psychiatric horse doctor. Never Say Die was a careful fifth. Almost out of sight behind the gorse at the far turn, the field thundered into the dangerous, downhill arc of Tattenham Corner. Rowston Manor faded. Landau quit. And then, in the stretch, Never Say Die made his move. Booted by his 18-year-old jockey, Lester Piggot, he passed the wire a healthy two lengths ahead of another 33-to-1 shot, Arabian Night. The youngest jockey to ride a winner in Derby history had ridden the first American-bred winner since Iroquois in 1881.

In the infield, the old tipster saw few 'appy, smiling faces, but bravely started his pitch for the next race: "Now, ladies and gents, this 'orse . . ." The Queen graciously congratulated the winning jockey, her horse went back for further treatment by its psychiatrist.

The Talker

"There's a lot of conversation to boxing," admits Boxing Manager Jack Hurley. He ought to know. In 40 years of guiding good boxers, light-fisted clowns and human cauliflowerers through the sweaty jungles of prizefighting, he has learned to use the language as effectively as a Sixth Avenue pitchman. Out of his rowdy-ring-side wisdom he has fashioned some fine tigers, e.g., Lightweight Billy ("The Fargo Express") Petrolle. Sometimes he has



COCKELL, MATTHEWS & HURLEY IN LONDON
A tabby is no tiger, but a pitchman can still jig.

Brian Seed

taken a tame tabby, such as Heavyweight Harry ("Kid") Matthews, and conned the public into believing he was a killer. With either breed of cat, Hurley has promoted many a rapid dollar.

Time has whitened his hair and the nervous agonies of his trade have given Hurley ulcers. In the past two years he has taken Matthews, his managerial masterpiece, to New York to see him flattened by Rocky Marciano, and home to Seattle to watch him taking a licking from British Heavyweight Champion Don Cockell. A lesser man might have given up. Hurley was undaunted. Last month he arrived in London with Matthews in tow, and announced with infinite gall that his tabby could knock over Cockell.

Home-town Decision. Moving in to the attack, Hurley caught the home-town sportswriters off guard. "Cockell," he told them, "could beat Rocky Marciano on the best day Rocky ever knew. Marciano can't box. He's just a big, crude swinger. Who has Marciano beaten anyway?"

One reporter tried to roll with the punch: "Well now, hasn't Marciano beaten Matthews, for one?"

"Matthews wasn't beaten by Marciano," Hurley countered. "He was beaten by Yankee Stadium. He was overawed, sort of. He would have beaten Marciano in three rounds in Seattle."

"Well now, didn't Matthews lose to Cockell in Seattle?"

"Home-town decision," snorted Hurley, as if he meant it. "There's been a lot of jealousy in Seattle. We fought there too often, I guess."

After a while Hurley moved his pitch to the seedy confines of Promoter Jack Solomons' gym, one flight over a down-at-the-heels poolroom on Great Windmill Street. No one really believed that Kid Matthews belonged in the same ring with Cockell, but Hurley had the reporters mesmerized. Maybe Hurley had changed him into a tiger.

Hurley was too smart to let the ring-wise reporters see much more than the tag end of a rubdown. Matthews turned out to be a tough subject to interview. "Do you do any reading, Harry?" asked one polite Briton. "I never did find a story interesting enough to hold me down," answered Harry amiably. He headed for the door. "Aren't you going to put on a tie?" asked the newsmen. Harry clutched at his collar. "I thought I had it on."

For a sour second Hurley showed disgust. "Feel around and see if you're still in bed," he snapped. Then the old pitcher started his spiel again. His "athalette," he told the reporters, was going to murder Cockell. The words flicked out sharper than a Matthews jab.

The Old Magic. Last week, in the dank, chilly air of White City Stadium, Harry Matthews did his feeble best. Cockell, a clumsy, 210-lb. slugger whose overhanging midriff has triumphed over 14 years of British rationing, pushed him around for ten dull rounds and took a split decision. "I guess it was a good decision," said Hurley philosophically.

But the bout was hardly over when he

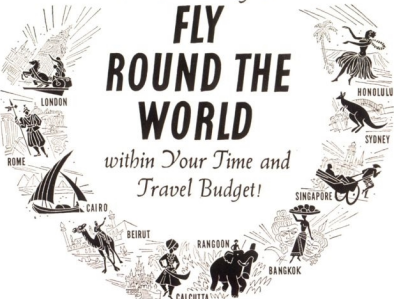
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was talking fast to get Cockell to come to Seattle. "Don can draw big dough in Seattle. He can fight Matthews again, or anyone else he chooses. He can have one fight, two fights—and make money while he's hanging around for Marciano."

The old, compelling magic was in Jack Hurley's conversation. Cockell and his manager agreed that a Seattle trip would be fine. What did it matter, as the *Daily Mirror* pointed out, that if Cockell beats Matthews for a third time, he ought to own him outright, like a tired old trophy?

The National Game

It shall be unlawful for a Negro and a white person to play together, or in company with each other, in any games of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, baseball, softball, football, basketball or similar games.

Early this year the Birmingham (Ala.) city commission decided to change this city ordinance, one of the most rigid in the U.S., ruled that interracial baseball and football would be all right, provided the games were played by professionals.

This spring half a dozen big-league teams stopped off at Birmingham (pop. 326,000) on their way north. Five fielded Negro stars. The Giants had Birmingham's own Willie Mays in center field when they played an exhibition game with the Cleveland Indians. Negroes and whites alike flocked to Rickwood Field (where they sat in segregated bleachers). But diehard white supremacists circulated petitions demanding a return to strict segregation on the playing field. Mixed baseball, they argued, would lead to "mongrelization." When the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools (TIME, May 24), Birmingham residents wanted to be contrary. Last week Birmingham's citizens voted overwhelmingly to restore segregation to sports.

Scoreboard

¶ The New York Yankees, often accused of buying up all the best ballplayers, tried a new talent-grabbing trick. Yankee scouts spotted Billy Joe Moore, 24, playing first base for the Oklahoma State Prison team. Though Moore, doing a seven-year stretch for burglary, is not due for release until next year, the Yanks talked the warden and the parole board into sending him to Grand Forks, N. Dak. to play minor-league ball. If Moore stays out of trouble, said Yankee Scout Tom Greenwade (discoverer of Mickey Mantle), by next year he'll be playing Triple A ball.

¶ In California, at the Compton Relays, Kansan Wes Santee announced that he was about to run a 4:00.3 mile. Santee's feat was almost as big as his boast. Racing in a cold wind, he was clocked in 4:00.6, an American record, second only to English Roger Bannister's historic 3:59.4.

¶ In New York, at N.Y.A.C. spring games, National Champion Bob Backus tossed the 56-lb. weight 41 ft. 11 in. to set a new world's record. Previous record: 41 ft. 7½ in., by Henry Dreyer in 1951.



To the Vice - President in charge

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Look What's Happening in Metals

THE TARRYTOWN STORY: new



TOWN PERMITS NEW USE OF COPPER. Here George F. Ellis tells Town Trustees about proposed new building code for Tarrytown, N. Y., to replace their 1929 ordinances. The Board adopted the New York

State "model" Building Code—the 100th community to do so. Today Tarrytowners may build to 1954 standards—not 1929's. They may take advantage of *copper* for home drainage systems.

materials for new homes

THE TOWN FATHERS REPLACED A SET OF BUILDING RULES THAT WERE 25 YEARS OLD. NOW BUILDERS MAY USE MANY OF THE NEW MATERIALS MADE BY COMPANIES LIKE ANACONDA.

The story starts with George F. Ellis. Last year he headed a special citizens' committee in Tarrytown, N. Y., appointed by Mayor Edward N. Vetrano.

The committee's job: to look into a building code that had been law since 1929.

Under this old code, for instance, Tarrytowners couldn't drain their bathtubs through *copper* piping. When the code had been written 25 years before, lightweight copper piping for this use was unknown.

This year George Ellis's committee and the town fathers adopted the up-to-date New York State Building Code.

Now Tarrytowners can have soil, waste and vent lines—as well as water and heating lines—in rustproof copper.

Local codes that take full advantage of copper and other new materials are the trend all over the U. S.

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Under new codes like Tarrytown's, this and many other new materials and methods may be used in today's easier-to-live-in homes.

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The breakfast cereal manufacturers of the country have justly earned a reputation as astute merchandisers.

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In setting the price of their products, for example, they do not have an agency of the Federal government decide for them whether or not it is the price most people will be willing to pay.

That is determined—following management's decision—in a free and competitive market.

The railroads, almost alone among those American enterprises which

operate under competitive conditions, are unable to function in this way.

Railroad managements, for example, do not have complete authority to establish their own rates. Instead, their charges must first be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission—which may substitute its opinion for that of railroad management regarding the effect of the proposed rates on the volume of railroad traffic.

In other words, railroad rate regulation restricts the exercise of managerial judgment—not only in deciding what is good for the public, but also in deciding what is good for the railroads themselves.

The railroads operating in the industrialized and highly populated East are especially hampered by outmoded regulations, Federal and state, which take important decisions out of their hands, or delay them, or make them impossible. They do not seek removal of regulation. They do ask, however, that railroad regulations be modernized, in line with present day competitive conditions.

In our free enterprise economy this method of operation will bring most benefits to the public, labor, shippers, stockholders and all concerned... Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 143 Liberty Street, New York 6, New York.

MUSIC

And Still Champ

When Arturo Toscanini made his farewell public appearance with the NBC Symphony two months ago, the world of music sighed with regret. Toscanini himself was so moved that, incredibly, he fumbled an excerpt from *Tannhäuser* and, for about a minute, lost his place (*TIME*, April 12). Had the 87-year-old maestro finally reached the end of the score? Last week Toscanini was again conducting the NBC orchestra—in two recording sessions to polish up rough spots in earlier tapings



TOSCANINI

By Friedman

After the fireworks, a whack on the back, of Verdi operas. The maestro was still in supreme form.

Pouts & Frowns. The first day's session at Carnegie Hall began as the conductor nervously walked to his podium. The orchestra's applause calmed him down, and in a flash he called, "*Duetto!*" Soprano Herva Nelli and Tenor Jan Peerce began singing the last-act duet from *Un Ballo in Maschera*. Here & there the maestro stopped to shout a fiery "*Vergogna!*" or "*Madonna mia!*" and the group diligently began again. Finally, everybody managed to get through the duet according to Toscanini's demands, and the piece was recorded.

On the second day observers got a closer look of genius at work. As the orchestra hushed to a quiet, the old man came onstage, baby-pink and robust. He was chewing his favorite cherry pastilles. Titian-haired Soprano Nelli was all set for

her first solo, *Ritorna Vincitor!*, from *Aida*. The maestro conducted vigorously. Whispered a technician in the control booth: "What a man! Look at that beat." With the run-through and actual recording completed, the play-back started. Toscanini listened intently, poring over the score, at times reconducting the music. In his high-collared rehearsal jacket, he looked like a priest. Then suddenly, the fireworks began. Wrathfully, he turned to Soprano Nelli, scolding and pointing at his score. She had, Toscanini argued, sung a B instead of a B-flat! Nelli pointed at a clear B in her score. She had sung from that score for years, and no other conductor had ever caught the error before. Dutifully, Soprano Nelli restudied the passage, but when she was set to record again the red "ready" light failed to come on. The maestro threw down his arms, withdrew pouting to the side of the podium. He frowned at the stubborn bulb, but still no light. Then he reached over with his baton and tapped the bulb. It lit. The baton slashed the air, and the recording went on without a hitch.

Sorrow & Pleasure. A few moments later, Nelli began her toughest assignment, *Aida's* great aria from the Nile Scene. Toscanini demanded that she sing a long, difficult phrase in one breath. "I know," he had said earlier, "there is not a soprano today who does it. But you do it." He also insisted on his own interpretation of anguish in the phrase *O patria mia, o patria mia*. He sang it through himself, beating his chest. Nelli tried it. No, no, said the maestro, and launched into the phrase again, leaning toward her, hugging his own shoulders, swaying in sorrow. When finally the recording began, Nelli's voice rang through the hall with all the tone and feeling that Toscanini cajoled from her. When the aria came to an end with a final, tense pianissimo, the maestro dropped his hands and the string section rapped their bows on the music racks. Everybody laughed in relief and pleasure. Toscanini himself stepped off the podium and gave Soprano Nelli an affectionate whack on the rump. She turned and threw her arms around him, buried her head in his shoulder for a moment.

After still another exacting session that day—a total of 3½ hours of conducting during which he never once seemed tired—the maestro returned to his suburban Riverdale home. This week Arturo Toscanini is flying to Italy. Many musicians who know him were ready to bet last week that the maestro's conducting days were far from over.

No for Ilgenfritz

McNair Ilgenfritz was a man of independent means (large real-estate holdings in Missouri) and a full-time music lover. He composed songs, piano pieces, ballets and operas (so far, not produced). For years he also held Box No. 1 at Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera. When Ilgenfritz died last year at 66, he left a

A 3-MINUTE COURSE ON WHISKEY JUDGING

by
J. P. Van Winkle
President
Stitzel-Weller
Distillery
Louisville, Kentucky
Established 1849



The old Irishman may be right—"All whiskies are good, only some are better than others." But why pay more without knowing which is which?

Out of my sixty-one years of judging my own and others, perhaps I might suggest a few simple tests to help make you a better bourbon judge.

Bead Test. Shake the bottle gently. Watch the bubbles appear on the surface, then break. The richer the proof, up to 100, the longer the bubbles remain.

Cling Test. Fill a jigger half full. Swirl the glass and watch the driplets slowly gather. The fuller-bodied the whiskey the more it adheres to the sides.

Empty Jigger Test. Empty the jigger used above. Without wiping, let it stand a few hours. If the whiskey is well made, note the richness of bouquet still filling the empty glass.

Nose Test. Pour a few drops in your palm. Rub hands together, then cup them over your nose. A quick sniff gives you the full bouquet.

Taste Test. Sip half whiskey and water without swallowing. Tip it back on your tongue. "Chomp" on it to force-draft the vapors to the olfactory nerves which help you taste.

Watch for the mellowness of *natural aging* . . . for the extra richness of *slow-maturing* and *low-proof distilling* . . . for the additional refinements of flavor and bouquet inherent only in the genuine *sour mash* process.

Our small family-owned distillery specializes in the production and perfection of this one kind of bourbon only. It has successfully measured up to these, and one test more—the test of time. We have not deviated from our costly, original sour mash method in more than 100 years.

We invite you to join the inner circle of business executives who have thus critically tested our OLD FITZGERALD, and find it good business to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

Bonded 100 Proof Original Sour Mash Kentucky Straight Bourbon



I couldn't see a thing but those lights...

**but my Hartford Automobile Liability Insurance
saw me through the trouble that followed**

(Based on Company File #NY336KAL2443)

It was Saturday, just before midnight. The rain and fog made visibility pretty poor.

When those lights first showed, I slowed down. Closer now, they hit me full in the face. Too late, I realized I was headed straight at that other car!

A second later we crashed. Everybody in both cars needed medical attention. When my insurance agent got word, he acted fast. The accident was immediately reported through Hartford Night Claim Service.

Early the next morning—Sunday—four Hartford Accident and Indemnity claim service men set up headquarters in my agent's office. Claimants in half a dozen communities many miles apart had to be interviewed. But by Wednesday, settlement of all claims had been arranged.

I was impressed by the manpower assigned to this job. And by the considerate way in which everybody was treated. The service I got couldn't have been faster, couldn't have been better!

Hartford is set up to work fast when you're in trouble.

It makes no difference where an accident happens. Five miles from home—or five hundred—our men can always get to your side quickly.

There are over 15,000 Hartford Fire and Hartford Accident agencies, and 202 Hartford Accident claim offices. Count on them for courteous, competent help any time you need it.

Have your insurance checked today by your Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company Agent or your insurance broker.

Year in and year out you'll do well with the

Hartford



Hartford Fire Insurance Company • Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company • Hartford 15, Connecticut

bequest: if the Met would perform one of his two operas (*Le Passant*, *Phédre*), the opera company would stand to get about \$125,000 (TIME, Jan. 4).

The Met, which seldom looks a gift source in the mouth, took a long, hard look at Composer Ilgenfritz' operas and at its red-inked account books. Last week the board of directors announced its decision. The operas are competently written, said a spokesman, but "under the circumstances and as a matter of policy, the bequest should not be accepted."

Now, according to McNair Ilgenfritz' will, the offer will go, successively, to London's Covent Garden, Sadler's Wells, the Paris Opéra, the Paris Opéra-Comique, and the opera houses of Monte Carlo, Nice and Brussels. If, after 21 years, none accepts the bequest, the money will go to a memorial foundation to build a concert hall in Newport, R.I., where Ilgenfritz used to spend his summers.

Sell It With Music

So far, nobody has written a song called *Sliding Along on a Timken Tapered Roller Bearing With You, Baby*, but just about every other type of product has been serenaded by Tin Pan Alley. On the radio these days, it is sometimes hard to tell the straight songs from the singing commercials. Songwriters like to use brand names partly because they are catchy, partly because sponsors might pressure stations into playing the songs, thus increasing royalties. Among the latest pop tunes with built-in plugs: *Heavenly Music* (based on the Chock-Full o' Nuts "Heavenly Coffee" jingle), *Muriel* (for Muriel Cigars) and *Mambo Shewitz* (for Manischewitz' kosher wine).

Other highly successful plug uglies: Eartha Kitt's *Santa Baby* ("Come and trim my Christmas tree/ With some decorations bought at Tiffany"), Patti Page's *Milwaukee Polka* ("I light up like a Ronson"), Scat Man Crothers' own version of *On the Sunny Side of the Street* ("I'm ridin' now . . . General Motors Fleetwood Cadillac"). The latest and probably record-setting item is a Latin rhythm number sung by Julius La Rosa, called *Me Gotta Have You*. Excerpts:

Shave need Burma . . .
Adler got to have shoe . . .
Hair need Toni,
Swift Bologna
Me, I gotta have you . . .
Smith need brother . . .
Halo need a shampoo . . .

Last week one radio station finally called a halt. Manhattan's pop music outlet WNEW decided that such records constituted free advertising, and, moreover, might frequently conflict with the station's regular commercials. Henceforth, the station announced, it will screen all numbers and keep the "worst offenders" off the air. Not included in the ban: such popular oldtimers as *In My Merry Oldsmobile*, *I Can't Give You Anything But Love* ("Diamond bracelets Woolworth doesn't sell, baby"), *You're the Top* ("You're an Arrow Collar").



Celebrating the 5th birthday of the 45 "Victrola" phonographs and records

The 5th Anniversary of "45" brings many happy returns to you!

Crowning achievement of the "45" system is the Extended Play Record which brings you great music for 40% less than you used to pay

Just 5 years ago RCA Victor introduced the "45" RPM system and gave you a reward of new listening pleasure.

With the touch of a button you could sit back and enjoy nearly two hours of your favorite music. There were no changes to make . . . no bulky albums to tote and store . . . and you were rewarded with music that was richer,

truer—with all the brilliance of "live" performance.

Moreover, the "45" became the *only* system that played every kind of recorded music—and played them all automatically, selectively.

Today, with the new RCA Victor 45 Extended Play records, you have all these advances—plus one happy financial return: *more music for less money.*

These extraordinary little records bring you the same amount of great music as two 12" old-style records, yet

cost little more than half as much.

RCA's continuing program of research in other fields of home entertainment—radio, television, tape-recording, and high fidelity, brings happy returns for millions of Americans.

RCA pioneered and developed compatible color television



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World leader in radio—first in television—first in recorded music



EDUCATION



VISITOR HUTCHINS & HAVERFORD STUDENTS
A name-dropper but no punch-puller.

Michael Rougier—Life

Schooling for a Speaker

Each June at Commencement time, the guest speaker arrives on the college campus by the morning train or plane, his prepared speech tucked in his briefcase. He is greeted by the college president, taken to lunch, escorted to his chair on the speaker's platform. After suitable introduction, he delivers his exhortation, sits down amid fitful handclapping and gets ready to head for home.

This spring, the graduating class of small (500 students), Quaker-founded Haverford College, outside Philadelphia, decided that the hit-and-run Commencement speaker was too far removed from his audience. They invited their man to spend a week on the campus, living and arguing with undergraduates. They picked a lively companion: Robert Maynard Hutchins, brisk but aging (55) boy wonder of U.S. higher education, onetime chancellor of the University of Chicago, now president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.

Beer & Bull Sessions. Educator Hutchins moved into a suite in Haverford's Founders Hall, for five days dined with undergraduates, drank beer with them, attended their classes (he had a tough time in chemistry). In bull sessions, he got ample opportunity to deliver himself of a few long-standing peevish—and added a few new ones.

Sample Hutchinsisms:

On grants by big business to higher education: "Many of the liberal-arts colleges ought to be closed up. Business, by giving indiscriminate support to all of them, perpetuates bad colleges."

On California: "It has marvelous climate and scenery. The people and architecture leave something to be desired, but we'll fix that in time."

On professors reluctant to adopt Hutchins' views of education: "Faculties always oppose any new program by saying the students can't do the work, which always means that the faculty doesn't want to do the work."

Ask the Questions. Critic Hutchins was impressed by what he found at Haverford, tried in vain to get students to complain about the teaching. "If I were ever a college president again," he declared, "I'd try to run it on Quaker principles." His week's companions were not unanimously impressed by Hutchins. One observation: "[He] is an administrator . . . not an educational philosopher." Explained a senior: "Some of the class expected more than they got." But most agreed that Hutchins was no cautious pedant: "He's a name-dropper but not a punch-puller."

Last week Hutchins returned to deliver his scheduled Commencement address. His attentive audience found him still pleased with what he had seen. "A college is essentially a place where questions are asked . . . Haverford asks the questions. It is difficult to make a statement on this campus without having it challenged . . ." He urged an end to specialized training for graduate study or the professions: "The aim of liberal education is to produce a human being, a free man. To such an aim the wonderful displays put on at Haverford men in graduate schools . . . are largely irrelevant."

What makes a college outstanding? "One college is distinguished from another by [its] vitality . . . Vitality in turn appears to result from controversy. The deeper and more pervasive the controversy, the more students and faculty are involved in it, the better the education for the student and the world."

Bob Hutchins stepped back from the speaker's stand, smiled at the vigorous

applause and soon departed to catch the train to New York City. Said one graduating senior, earlier dubious about Hutchins' visit: "I was very pleasantly surprised."

Reverse Integration

During last week's commencement exercises at Fisk University in Nashville, slender Mary Greta Howard, 23, got her reward for two years' graduate study: a master's degree in race relations. Her academic record was topnotch, but she enjoyed an even rarer distinction. All but three of Fisk's 800 students are Negroes. Mary was the first white student to get a Fisk degree since the 1890s and one of relatively few whites who have earned a degree from a Negro college.

Why had Mary Howard decided to study at Fisk? Daughter of a U.S. Department of the Interior chemist, she was born in Washington, where she attended segregated elementary schools, later went to a nonsegregated high school in Albuquerque, studied psychology at Grinnell College in Iowa. The turning point of her college career: a one-term stay as an exchange student at Virginia's Negro Hampton Institute.

There she decided to enroll for post-graduate study at one of three U.S. universities (Chicago, New York University, Fisk) that offer advanced courses in race relations. Fisk offered her a scholarship. With the approval of her parents, she moved into one of Fisk's dormitories, later shared an off-campus apartment with a Negro woman instructor.

Mary got a friendly reception on the campus, although she was always aware that, at Fisk, she was a member of the minority race. "Negroes," she found, "have prejudices like anyone else." Puzzled but seldom hostile, Nashville whites could not understand why Mary was at Fisk instead of a white college. Once police stopped her outside her apartment in the city's Negro section. "They thought I



STUDENT HOWARD
She sat on the floor.

Associated Press



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- Easiest starting of any large outboard because of exclusive 4 cylinder in line construction.
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See your dealer for a demonstration, and Mercury will be your choice, too! Take your pick of two great Mercury models for water skiing... and ask for FREE Mercury booklet, "How to Water Ski With An Outboard"! © 1954 Kiekhaefer Corporation, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Features of Mercury motors are protected by issued or pending patents.



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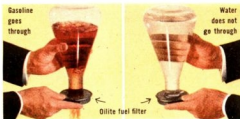
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PowerFlite Fully Automatic No-Clutch Transmission is now available with the new higher horsepower PowerFlow engine! PowerFlite does more for you with a combination of acceleration and smoothness unmatched by any other transmission. Gives you flashing performance that's smooth under all driving conditions—even on hilly, up-and-down streets. Also available, Hy-Drive—the lowest-cost no-shift drive in the lowest-price field.



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SAFETY-RIM WHEELS . . . in case of a blowout . . . help hold the tire . . . straight on the rim . . . aid you in slowing . . . to a safe, controlled stop.

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Fun for the whole family! Enjoy "That's My Boy" each week on CBS-TV. See TV page of your newspaper for time and station.

was drunk or lost," she says. "I finally convinced them that I knew what I was doing. They were a little amazed but left me alone." Last year Mary traveled by car to New Orleans' Mardi Gras with five fellow Fisk students who asked her to stay in the car during stops for gas, made her sit on the floor while going through Birmingham, Ala., to "avoid attracting attention."

Her two-year experience at Fisk has given studious Mary Howard a sociologist's dispassionate outlook: "I was experiencing 'reverse integration,' how discrimination feels on the other side of the color line." Hoping for a job with an interracial welfare agency in the North or Midwest, she feels that, despite occasional difficulties, her education was a success: "If I had it to do over again, I would still choose Fisk."

Report Card

¶ At Annapolis, Md., 852 U.S. Naval Academy midshipmen (out of an original class of 1,123) got their diplomas in the traditional cap-tossing ceremonies in Dahlgren Hall. Not all were headed for the Navy; the Air Force took 221 as second lieutenants, the Marine Corps commissioned 63. Eight graduating middies got their degrees but no commissions. One man was dismissed for marrying against Academy regulations; four others were honorably discharged for medical reasons. Saddest of the eight were three midshipmen who will get no commissions until they are cleared by a tardy security investigation. Refusing to elaborate, a Navy spokesman told newsmen: "Their cases have not been finally resolved at this time."

¶ In Baltimore, the city school board voted unanimously to end racial segregation in the city's 194 public schools, starting in September. Affected by the new ruling: 46,000 Negro pupils and 79,000 whites. Elsewhere in Maryland, the state board of education will keep its segregated school system pending "further clarification" of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling (TIME, May 24).

Kudos

Boston University

Ralph Johnson Bunche LL.D.

Citation: "World famous political scientist, anthropologist and educator; keen scholar . . . loyal representative of this nation as principal director, department of trusteeship, the United Nations . . . People are his chief concern, and nations are his classroom . . ."

Clark University (Worcester, Mass.)

Paul J. Tillich, Professor of Philosophical Theology at Union Theological Seminary L.H.D.

Citation: "A native son of the land of the Reformation, and a 20th century example of what he calls the 'Protestant principle' . . . The product of a Lutheran parsonage, he has served his fellow men on the battlefield, in the pulpit, and in the lecture halls . . . He is at one with the skeptical, the lonely,



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The school taxes you pay probably buy more for your money than any other expenditure you make.

There is no finer investment—because schools are the greatest instruments of human progress, and American educators have raised our schools to the highest level achieved anywhere.

Taxes spent to improve your local schools make your community more desirable—and so increase property values . . . They make possible expanded education that teaches adults as well as children how best to apply their abilities—and so help everyone prosper . . . They aid your schools in developing good citizens—and so insure future security.

Taxes on business and industry pay the largest share of school costs . . . The fact that a business must be profitable to be able to pay taxes is another reason why it is to everyone's interest to maintain the kind of schools that encourage prosperity.

The plight of American schools today makes your school tax dollars more essential than ever to your welfare.

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SCOTCH

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Grandstand Play

My companion and I were unpacking in a small *pension* in Mexico when my suitcase, which I had placed on a rickety chair, began to fall, writes Fred Cherry of San Anselmo, Cal. As the contents came tumbling out, I was horrified to see among the shirts and socks our last bottle of Old Smuggler. Knowing what its fate would be if it landed on the hard tile floor, I made a flying leap and grabbed it just in the nick of time. "I didn't worry a bit," my friend said. "I knew you'd

never waste a drop of Old Smuggler."

Friends of Old Smuggler are cordially invited to write us interesting stories about Old Smuggler. Your letter will make you a member of "THE ANCIENT SCOTTISH ORDER OF OLD SMUGGLERS" and entitle you to a handsome membership certificate suitable for framing, illustrated in full color by Abner Dean—and inscribed with your name. Send your letter to—W. A. Taylor & Company, 2 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y., Dept. TM-10.

the empty-hearted contemporary man, and yet he speaks out of the assurance of faith . . ."

Columbia University

John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State LL.D.
Oveta Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare . . . LL.D.
Gerty Theresa Cori, Nobel prizewinning biological chemist at Washington University Sc.D.
Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission . LL.D.
General James A. Van Fleet, former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea LL.D.

Citation: "A soldier; commander of young Americans and their battlemates . . . In cruel and baffling conflict; achieving success through the punitive power of the concert of nations; earlier staying off Communist aggression as head of a military mission to Greece; now, through the American-Korean Foundation, helping to heal the wounds of battle . . . an enlightened and steadfast man of arms . . ."

Barbara Ward Jackson, political commentator, author of *Policy for the West* LL.D.

Citation: "Distinguished woman of today's Britain and tomorrow's; schooled with wise foresight, as a career unfolded, in France, in Germany, and at Oxford . . . As a governor of Sadler's Wells and the Old Vic, earning the thanks of her countrymen in another distinctive field; wife of a diplomat, herself an envoy extraordinary . . ."

Georgetown University

David A. Pine, judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia LL.D.
Charles Habib Malik, Lebanese Ambassador to the U.S. LL.D.

Hamilton College (Clinton, N. Y.)

Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio-TV commentator LL.D.

Citation: "You have . . . been the eyes and the ears of millions, bringing to them objectively, unswervingly, facts as you find them . . . You have put great faith in the intelligence of the American public—and rightly so. But more, you have imbued others with your passion for facts, for truth . . ."

Howard University

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for N.A.A.C.P. LL.D.

Citation: "You have crowned your career by leading a group of able lawyers in eliciting from the Supreme Court of the United States a direct, unequivocal, sweeping and unanimous decision to remove the stigma and blight of segregation on account of race and color from American public education . . ."

Loras College (Dubuque, Iowa)

Don Ameche, actor LL.D.

Citation: "A man imbued with the ideals of his Christian faith, deeply interested



TROUBLE—a bad accident, a serious illness—often strikes suddenly. It *could* be you.

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Equitable offers you a new kind of insurance that goes far beyond ordinary hospitalization plans—pays all the way up to \$7500

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A million families last year had medical bills as big as half their annual income.

When bills for doctors, surgeons, hospital, professional nurses and other items soar into thousands of dollars, the debts become crushing.

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This plan is important to you *whether or not* you are now covered by the usual medical insurance or hospitalization plans.

For complete details on this new far-reaching plan see your Equitable Representative.

Let him bring you peace of mind.

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P.P.S. You can get 7-oz. and 12-oz. bottles in easy-to-carry cartons.

Americans buy more Quinac—because they like it better—than all other quinine waters put together.



in Christian higher education, and prominent as an exemplar of Catholic principles in public and family life . . ."

MacMurray College (Jacksonville, Ill.)
Earl Warren L.H.D.

Citation: "Mr. Chief Justice . . . states—manly leader of political affairs . . . careful analyst and adjudicator of legal principles, and world citizen with human concern for the common welfare of man . . ."

Miami University (Oxford, Ohio)
General John E. Hull, U.S.A., commander of U.S. forces in the Far East LL.D.

Citation: "Now commanding the forces of the U.S. and of the United Nations in a crucial area of strategic concern in the free world's effort to halt the spread of Communism, keeper of the alert watchfulness and bearer of the prayerful hopes of free men."

University of Notre Dame
Harold S. Vance, president of Studebaker Corp. LL.D.
Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard history professor Litt.D.

Citation: "Scholar and writer . . . a man broad and humanistic in his learning and his teaching . . . Without doubt, the greatest achievement arising out of [his] interest is his current project, a monumental history of United States naval operations, World War II . . . [We] express the wish that he continue to enjoy . . . long stretches of pure delight such as only seamen can know, the moments of high, proud exaltation that only a discoverer can experience."

Washington Coll. (Chestertown, Md.)
Dwight D. Eisenhower LL.D.

Citation: "More completely perhaps than any other living person he has attained Milton's idea of an educated man: one who possesses the ability 'to perform justly and skillfully all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war' . . ."

College of Wooster (Wooster, Ohio)
Arthur Sherwood Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, since 1948, president of Ohio Wesleyan University L.H.D.

Yale University
Louis Booker Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library of Washington, D.C. L.H.D.
Willem Adolf Visser't Hooft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches D.D.
Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, U.S.N. (ret.), U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines LL.D.
Edward Teller, chief architect of the H-bomb Sc.D.

Citation: "Eminent authority on theoretical physics . . . One of the first to appreciate the potentialities of nuclear fission and fusion, you have given much of yourself to the development of the atomic energy project for peaceful pursuits as well as national defense."

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RADIO & TELEVISION

The Slanted Fact

"D'Artagnan! Where the hell is D'Artagnan?" bawled stocky Joseph Lerner in a Roman courtyard last week. D'Artagnan, played by Hollywood's Jeffrey Stone, popped up from among the chaos of generators, cameras, props, actors and Italian technicians crowded before the venerable Palazzo Taverna, and Lerner was able to get on with the shooting of his filmed TV series, *The Three Musketeers*.

Producer-Director Lerner has 39 half-hour films to go and fears that his voice may not make the course. It has sunk to a whisper in his effort to crash the language barrier; Lerner can no longer operate on the theory that the way to make foreigners understand English is to shout it. He complains: "The trouble with these



LERNER, STONE & ADDAMS
Where the hell is D'Artagnan?

people is that you can't talk to them. You use a simple word like 'dolly' or 'Mole-Richardson boom,' and the interpreter takes five minutes telling 'em what you said.' He also finds that all his Italian workers have a lamentable tendency to talk back at the same time: 'I told 'em, 'Look, why don't you guys get a chairman?' They looked at me and finally one guy asks, 'What's a chairman?'"

Demoted Cardinal. A deal with Rome's Thetis Films (makers of TV's *Orient Express* and *International Police*) has made it possible for Lerner to film the series in Italy. But the idea is his own and came to him one morning when he remarked to his wife, "Hey, how come there are no swash-bucklers on TV?" A year ago, he picked up a copy of Dumas' *The Three Musketeers* ("It was lying around the house") and decided D'Artagnan was his man. Of course, Lerner, who has produced three B movies and a dozen episodes for TV's *Gangbusters*, will add his own inventive genius to that of Writer Dumas: "We started out to do a sort of adult Lone

Ranger, but how much can you do with four guys with swords?" Lerner is investigating the comic possibilities and has not hesitated to seek advice in other fields. After a Manhattan conference with "someone in Cardinal Spellman's office," he decided not to use Cardinal de Richelieu as his main villain. The leading lady is British Actress Dawn Addams, who will be downgraded to duchess from her real-life position of Princess Massimo. Aramis has been changed from an ex-seminarian to a scholarly type; Porthos has become only a fat man interested in food, and Athos has shifted from the melancholy husband of Madame de Winter to a clothes-conscious wolf. Explains Lerner: "When we slant a fact, we always make sure we got a fact to start with."

Without a Horse. Lerner is more of a stickler for background than for plot. Because some of his finest locales are marred by modern improvements, he has assembled some 500 masking pieces: "You slap a proclamation over a Coca-Cola sign, cover light poles with trees, mask power lines with branches, introduce a coach-and-four and—whammo—you got a 17th century pastorate."

This week Lerner was hard at work in Sermoneta, a medieval town perched on a mountain 45 miles southeast of Rome. Since Caterpillar tractors were too wide to get through the narrow streets, Lerner is using oxen and sledges to get his six electric generators and three tons of cable up to the stronghold ("Those oxen are going to bring more power into Sermoneta than the whole damn town has used since electricity was invented"). He foresees no trouble in selling his show to U.S. television this fall, because "there have been umpteen versions of *The Three Musketeers*—including one made in Bronx Park without a single horse—and none of 'em ever lost money."

Eurovision

From Scotland's Kirk of Shotts down to Rome, eight nations were tied together this week in a European TV network. The first image seen simultaneously in the eight Western European countries was an offshore view of the storied Castle of Chillon in Switzerland, which has been immortalized by Byron's poem and by untold thousands of tourist postcards.

That same evening, viewers in Great Britain, Italy, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland also saw a 50-minute program telecast from the Vatican, including views of St. Peter's, of Michelangelo's *Pietà* in the basilica and of the Raphael rooms in the Vatican Museum. The show concluded in the Hall of the Consistory (where few viewers would ordinarily be permitted in person) for a brief address by the Pope in five languages.

The visits to Chillon and the Vatican inaugurated a month's telecasting by an international exchange network called Eurovision. The idea developed as a result

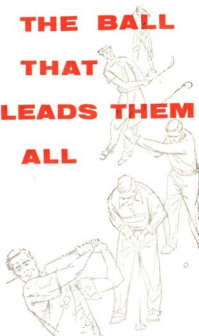
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of the successful telecast to France of Queen Elizabeth's coronation ceremonies. France's Jean D'Arcy urged international transmissions on a larger scale last Christmas, but the project was held up by technical difficulties. Not all the problems are solved even now. France and Britain use different standards, and both of them differ from the European norm of a 625-line image. Four "converter" stations have been set up: at Dover, to deal with programs coming into Britain; in Paris, where pictures are converted to the French system; and at Lopik, The Netherlands, and Baden, Germany, where the picture goes to 625 lines. An even tougher problem has been mastering the variety of electrical voltages used by the various nations. Altogether, the system links Europe with 44 transmitters and 4,000 miles of cables and relay stations—some perched on such inaccessible peaks as the nearly 11,000-foot Jungfrauoch in the Alps.

Some future programs: Queen Elizabeth's review of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in London, with a flypast of 100 planes down the Mall toward Buckingham Palace; the third round of Davis Cup matches from Paris; Queen Juliana of The Netherlands at a garden party; the world-championship soccer game between France and Yugoslavia; Siena's historic Palio horse race.

Program Preview

For the week starting, Friday, June 11. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Showcase (Sat. 6:30 p.m., NBC). Recordings of shows from the British Broadcasting Corp.

Vice President Richard Nixon (Sat. 10:30 p.m., CBS). Commencement address from California's Whittier College.

Gary Crosby Show (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS). The Crosby second generation takes to the air, with Jane Russell, Rhonda Fleming.

Theater Royal (Wed. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *The Man Who Could Work Miracles*, with Alec Guinness, Sir Ralph Richardson.

Heavyweight Championship (Thurs. 10 p.m., ABC). Rocky Marciano v. Ezzard Charles.

TELEVISION

Person to Person (Fri. 10:30 p.m., CBS). Ed Murrow visits the training camps of Heavyweight Champion Rocky Marciano and Challenger Ezzard Charles.

Jackie Gleason Show (Sat. 8 p.m., CBS). *The Honeymooners*, with Audrey Meadows, Art Carney.

Saturday Night Revue (Sat. 9 p.m., NBC). Starring Eddie Albert.

Toast of the Town (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS). Scene from *The Pajama Game*, with John Raitt, Janis Paige.

Flight No. 7 (Mon. 7:30 p.m., ABC). New travel series filmed in Europe.

Robert Montgomery Presents (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). Part I of Dickens' *Great Expectations*, with Rex Thompson, Estelle Winwood.

Studio One (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). Art Carney in *A Letter to Mr. Gubbins*.

SCIENCE

Second Front in Egypt

With the world already watching Egypt, hoping that the soul ship of Cheops (TIME, June 7) would prove to be laden with fascinating cargo, a second discovery came to light. Dr. Mohammed Zakaria Ghoneim, Egypt's chief inspector of antiquities, announced that he had found the apparently unrobbed sarcophagus of a Pharaoh of the Third Dynasty (2980-2900 B.C.), even older than Cheops.

For two years Dr. Ghoneim has been digging laboriously into a shapeless hill near the "step pyramid" of Zoser, 15 miles south of the Pyramid of Cheops. Prompted by ancient lore, he suspected that it might be more interesting than it looked. Under the sand, he found the corner of a low wall. As his laborers shoveled the sand away, he found another corner. "I've got a pyramid!" cried Dr. Ghoneim. The hill was indeed the base of a pyramid that was never finished.

By esoteric calculations known only to Egyptologists, Dr. Ghoneim tried to figure where the long-forgotten entrance might be. His laborers poked into the sand and at last found a rubble-choked tunnel slanting down into the hill. Bit by bit the debris was cleared away. The tunnel extended into the living rock and apparently reached a dead end 121 ft. from the entrance. Dr. Ghoneim, wise in such matters, was not discouraged, and eventually he uncovered the entrance of a second tunnel. Unlike the first, it was not barren. Ranged along it were the doorways of 120 separate chambers, some of them containing jars of grain and other foodstuffs. This was a good omen; the soul of a Pharaoh was usually supplied with alabaster-packaged rations.

Sliding Panel. At last Dr. Ghoneim found a granite slab, blocking the corridor and apparently untouched through the ages. Pushing into the chamber behind it, he came on what all Egyptologists dream of finding: an undamaged and apparently unopened sarcophagus. It is 8 ft. long, made of alabaster richly worked with gold and closed at one end by a sliding alabaster panel, through which the mummy must have been inserted. Around it were the portals of many other chambers or passages cut long ago in the rock. They may lead to the tombs of members of a Pharaoh's family and household.

In spite of the three-day Moslem Feast of Bairam, Dr. Ghoneim put 80 laborers to work making the underground passageways navigable for visitors. He declared that the sarcophagus is certainly royal, and that it probably contains the golden mummy case of the Pharaoh Sanakht. If this proves to be so, it will be important indeed. Only a few unrobbed tombs of Pharaohs have been found, and the earliest of them, that of Tutankhamen, is 1,500 years later than the Third Dynasty.

U.S. Egyptologists are not so sure that Ghoneim will find the mummy of Sanakht



WORKERS AT OPENING OF SHIP TOMB

David Douglas Duncan—Life



BOW OF CHEOPS' SOUL SHIP

David Douglas Duncan—Life



ARCHAEOLOGIST GHONEIM (LEFT) & SARCOPHAGUS
"I've got a pyramid!"

Associated Press

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or of any Pharaoh. If the sarcophagus does prove to be royal, said Dr. William C. Hayes of New York's Metropolitan Museum, it is likely to contain a Pharaoh earlier than Zoser, builder of the step pyramid. Sanakht was probably a son of Zoser, and no priedful Pharaoh was likely to place his tomb, as the new found one was placed, behind that of his father.

Bitter Feud. While VIP's were admiring the new find, a bitter feud broke out between Dr. Ghoneim and Kamal el Mallakh, discoverer of Cheops' soul ship. Cried El Mallakh, who is officially an architect: "The archeologists have opened a second front against me."

Fortified by a written order from one of the chief men in the Egyptian government, he unsealed the chink in the limestone slab above Cheops' soul ship and permitted Photographer David Douglas Duncan of LIFE to poke his camera through the 8-by-12-in. hole. The camera saw more than the human eye. The ship is in excellent condition, its wood still strong enough to support a sizeable chunk of fallen masonry. From end to end it is about 48 ft. long, with high bow and stern.

The full opening of the ship tomb may be delayed by the feud among the experts. Soon after the pictures were taken, the Egyptian Ministry of Education gave control of it to a five-man committee, with El Mallakh the junior member. He has reportedly appealed to Egypt's powerful military.

Pogo Stick

At Moffett Field, near San Francisco, the Convair XFY-1 last week made its first public test flight, inside a blimp hangar. Nicknamed "the Pogo Stick," the XFY-1 is the Navy's vertical-takeoff fighter. Standing upright on the tips of its delta wings and two big vertical stabilizers, the odd craft was tethered by six cables to control it, if necessary.

Test Pilot Skeets Coleman started the Allison turboprop engine (5,500 h.p.), and the two counter-rotating propellers roared like an indoor tornado. Climbing at about 2.5 ft. per second (a slow walk), the plane rose 60 ft. under perfect control. The restraining cables, hanging slack, were not necessary; Pilot Coleman rose and descended three times, hanging on his prop for 15 minutes and landing on the exact spot from which he took off.

The Navy's job for the XFY-1 is to give air protection to cargo ships. Helicopters can rise from a freighter's deck, but they have little fighting potential. The XFY-1 proved last week that it can rise like a helicopter. Its engine is powerful enough to pull it up vertically with the acceleration of 20 ft. per second per second. At about 500 ft. elevation, this rate of climb will give it the speed of 100 knots (115 m.p.h.). Then it will nose over and fly horizontally.

To return to its base, the XFY-1 will rear back into a nose-up attitude; then it will sink gently to its landing space. Convair engineers are confident that it can do this even on a rolling, pitching freighter plunging through dirty weather.

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RELIGION

Target for a Lifetime

At Oxford during the '30s, Geoffrey Leonard Cheshire tried to be a wild young man. Racing greyhounds, drinking, and burning up the countryside in a sports car were what mattered. His father was a law professor, but to young Cheshire the law held no charms; the war that was blowing up seemed to promise much more fun.

During World War II Leonard Cheshire was a first-class fighting man. In 1943, after completing a tour of operations in Halifax bombers, he became the youngest group captain (equals U.S. colonel) in the R.A.F. He had himself demoted to wing commander so that he could take over command of the famed 617 Squadron, nicknamed "The Dam-Busters," where he

from the local hospital. They had a man there, they said, dying of cancer, with no relatives, who had once been a member of Cheshire's settlement. The hospital needed his bed. Could they bring him over and let him die at Cheshire's?

"I'd hardly been inside a hospital before," recalls Cheshire. "I had to learn how to wash him, how to make his bed, as well as cook and do the housework and the garden. But somehow it worked. Arthur [the patient] thought he was alone in the world and nobody wanted him. Then he found that I wanted him. And it made all the difference to him."

Word got around. Before long, Cheshire's cousin's janitor's wife's bedridden grandmother joined them. "She was as deaf as a post, and I had to shout at her



LEONARD CHESHIRE (STANDING, CENTER) & PATIENTS
Being wanted makes all the difference.

developed a new low-level technique of marking targets. After more than 100 missions, he won Britain's highest decoration, the Victoria Cross.

Assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, Cheshire worked on the problems of dropping the first atom bomb. He watched the bombing of Nagasaki from an observation plane ("I remember thinking that it was dropped a little off target, but of course that didn't matter").

"I Love You!" When the war was over, Hero Cheshire was unsettled about his role in the world. He wrote an article about how he felt, and got a packet of mail from others like himself. Then he called the letter writers together and proposed that they start a cooperative community in which everyone should do what he wanted. It was a dismal failure.

One night in 1948, Cheshire was sitting despondently in a large house in Hampshire, which he had bought for his community project, when a call came through

the whole time. She would talk to me about her cat and keep saying, 'I want to go home. I want to go home.' One afternoon she suddenly threw her arms around me and said, 'I love you.' I was a bit surprised, but I hugged her back and shouted, 'I love you.'"

Today Leonard Cheshire, 36, has some 60 patients in three settlements and feels that he has found his life's work. He has taken over a group of houses on an abandoned airfield in Cornwall, some for incurables and others for mild mental cases. His original house is turned over to younger people who are seriously ill and have no one to look after them. Funds for their care are provided by the National Health Service, local authorities, and what Cheshire is able to raise.

A Form of Substitution. Since he began his work, two important things have happened to Leonard Cheshire. Arthur, his first patient, was a Roman Catholic, and when it came time for him to die,

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TIME

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Cheshire dug out a Catholic book: *One Lord, One Faith*, by Vernon Johnson, an Anglican minister's strongly partisan account of his conversion to Roman Catholicism. In the early morning hours after Arthur's death, Cheshire read it through and knew that at last he had found the authority he had been looking for. "After the war," he says, "I'd go to one Church of England priest, then to another. One would say one thing, and another would say another. But they would all say: 'I think this, but that's just my opinion.' And that didn't seem right to me."

Cheshire studied the Anglican answer to the book he had read, but he was not impressed. "The Church of England attitude really was: 'If the Church of Rome is good, why did it have the terrible Popes it had?' But despite its Popes, the Church of Rome has gone on. That seems to argue a certain durability about it." Cheshire became a Roman Catholic in 1948.

The other thing that happened to him was tuberculosis, perhaps contracted from one of his patients. For 22 months he has been in King Edward VII Sanatorium.

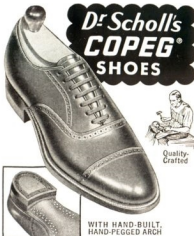
Last month Cheshire made a weekend trip to the shrine at Lourdes. The experience moved him deeply and gave him an idea. Working from his hospital bed, he promptly put it into practice. His plan: to organize a series of airborne pilgrimages to Lourdes by friends of invalids, on the invalids' behalf. Last week the first group of 25 spent a weekend at the shrine (cost: about \$36 each).

"It's another form of substitution," Leonard Cheshire explains. "People who suffer, but who cannot go to Lourdes, can get their friends to go for them—to intervene for them. It is the same tenet as Christ on the cross. They can carry their friends' suffering for them and bring them back the benefits."

Scripture on Wide Screen

Hollywood's most valuable—but unpaid—writers are a group of Jews who turned in their stories a couple of thousand years or more ago. The Bible is a supercolossal treasury of story lines that is never likely to be equaled for surefire box office. "We always have westerns, musicals and Bible pictures," says Columbia Pictures Executive Producer Jerry Wald.

But there has never been such a run on flowing robes, phylacteries and false beards as there is in the studios just now. Prop men from Paramount are scouring Egypt for frogs to make a likely plague (*Exodus 8:3*), for non-biting insects to substitute for lice (*Exodus 8:16*), and they are making the necessary preparations to turn the Nile to blood (*Exodus 7:19*)—all for *The Ten Commandments*. In Hollywood Columbia executives are busy scanning six weeks' worth of background shots (using 17,500 Egyptian extras) for *Joseph and His Brethren*, and laying plans to follow it up with *Mary Magdalene* next year. And the California organizations of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews are beginning to get accustomed to waves of script-waving, sincere-talking cinemakers



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who beg them to scrutinize their movies for "anything offensive to your faith." As one moviemanager thoughtfully explained last week: "We are not theologians."

\$25 Million Robe. At least a dozen Biblical films are currently slated for production. Warner Bros. has three: 1) *The Silver Chalice*, with Virginia Mayo, Pier Angeli, Jack Palance and "a cast of thousands" in Novelist Thomas B. Costain's story about the cup Christ used at the Last Supper; 2) *Land of the Pharaohs*, which was written for the movies by Nobel Prizewinner William Faulkner; 3) *Daniel and the Woman of Babylon*, which has not yet been cast.

Encouraged by *The Robe*, which has already grossed \$25 million ("And may go to \$60 million," say publicity flacks), 20th Century-Fox is producing two more: the late Fulton Oursler's *The Greatest Story Ever Told* (for which the studio is



© 1953 Register & Tribune Syndicate
"Good Heavens. They didn't follow the book at all."

paying a cumulative \$2,000,000, biggest movie sales tag in history), and a sequel to *The Robe* called *Demetrius and the Gladiators*. Others include *The Big Fisherman* (Columbia), *The Galileans* (Universal), *The Story of Ruth* and *The Song of Songs* (Charles Feldman), *The Prodigal* (M-G-M)—in which Lana Turner plays a priestess of Astarte.

\$6,000,000 Commandments. Like California olives, Biblical movies come in sizes ranging from mammoth up. The most mammoth of them all will certainly be *The Ten Commandments*, made by the patriarch of the industry's epic makers—72-year-old Cecil B. DeMille. It is a remake of his first big Biblical movie, made in 1923, though the present *Ten Commandments* is a straight biography of Moses while the older version paralleled the Bible story with a contemporary drama of lust and greed (starring Rod La Rocque, Richard Dix and Nita Naldi). Although responsible for such other triumphs as *The King of Kings* (1927) and *The Sign of the Cross* (1933), DeMille never before has given Scripture such a generous helping hand; the new *Ten Commandments* will cost an estimated \$6,000,000 to make, and will have

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what Paramount's publicity department calls "the largest film set in motion-picture history." DeMille feels that the present trend toward Bible movies is a symptom that "the world is beginning to realize how deep the trouble is that it is in, and that there is only one way out—the law laid down by Moses and its interpretation by Jesus and Mohammed and other great religious leaders."

There are other reasons, too, for the vogue: the need for material worthy of the majesty of modern film techniques. "Spectacle," explained one publicity man last week, "lends itself to the wide screen."

Words & Works

¶ The Retail Merchants Bureau of Fulton and South Fulton, Ky. voted to meet for half an hour every Monday morning with a minister in attendance to pray for better business.

¶ Meeting 25,000 strong in St. Louis for their annual convention, the Southern Baptists gave enthusiastic support to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in U.S. schools. The "underprivileged and disinherited masses" are moving toward a "revised status," said Texas' Dr. Carl E. Bates, one of the convention leaders. "The last, the lost and the least of this earth are now on the march . . ."

¶ The U.S. is well on the way to a nervous breakdown, declared the Rev. Edward Aloysius Conway, S.J., associate editor of the Jesuit weekly *America*, at the commencement exercises of the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul. "The mind of the nation is becoming troubled, and its nerves are already frayed . . . How else explain the rising mistrust of each other, the roaring bitterness, the ranging of Americans against Americans, the scapegoat hunts, the assault on freedom of opinion, the intolerance of opposition, the increase in calumny, demagoguery, bigotry and smear? I am afraid it is because fear and frustration abound: fear of the unseen death-laden struggle in which we are locked, and frustration at our inability to get directly at it."

¶ Launching a fund to preserve historic churches in Britain, Prime Minister Churchill dispatched Four-Minute Miller Roger Bannister and three other runners to dash through London's traffic in their track suits delivering checks to different churches.

¶ A hymn written for the forthcoming Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill. was judged best of nearly 500 submitted and was sung for the first time in New York City. Its author: Dr. Georgia Harkness, professor of applied theology at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif. First stanza (to the tune of *Ancient of Days*):

*Hope of the world, Thou Christ of great compassion,
Speak to our fearful hearts by conflict rent.
Save us, Thy people, from consuming passion,
Who by our own false hopes and aims are spent.*

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Steel Travels In The Best Circles. Maybe you'll never find yourself in desperate need of a big circle gear like this, but if you do, United States Steel can fabricate one for you, neatly, skillfully and using the best steel for the job. For United States Steel custom-fabricates to your requirements almost anything made of steel . . . from church steeples to bridges, from dam gates to grain bins. And erects them, too.

S so well



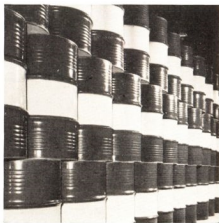
Hurricane Damage? No, this demolition job is being done on purpose . . . to make way for some new, modern buildings in a large eastern city. But whether buildings are going up, or being torn down, most of the "burden" is carried by the wire rope with which the big cranes, hoists and diggers are strung. It has to be strong, tough, reliable . . . and it is, when it's Tiger Brand Wire Rope, made by U. S. Steel.



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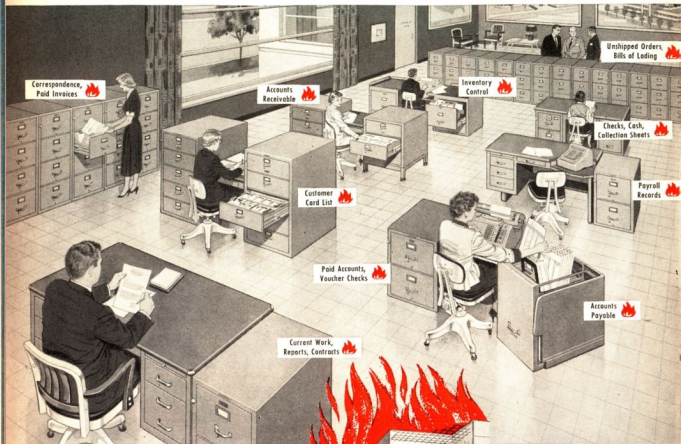
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MEDICINE

Ghosts in the Surgery

Ravic saw only the covered patient; he knew only the narrow, iodine-stained area of the body bared for the operation. He very often did not even know on whom he operated. [Someone else] gave him the diagnosis and he began to cut . . .

The ghost surgeon in this case was the hero of Erich Maria Remarque's bestseller about prewar Paris, *Arch of Triumph*, but medical ghosts walk not only in fiction. They perform operations in U.S. hospitals every day. It works this way: the family doctor tells a patient that an operation is necessary and either says flatly, or strongly implies, that he will do it himself. But after the patient is under the anesthetic, in comes a more skilled specialist in surgery. He may know nothing of the patient's history and never see his face. Before the anesthetic wears off, he is gone. The family doctor splits his fee with him.

Led by Dr. Paul Hawley, the American College of Surgeons has been urging county medical societies to crack down on ghost surgery and fee-splitting. Last week the San Diego society did so. It slapped a one-year suspension on Physician Egbert Morris Hayes of Palm City and Surgeon Wesley Walters of Chula Vista. This would not keep them from practicing, but barred them from leading hospitals in the country.

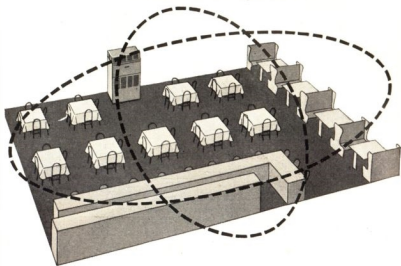
When Dr. Hayes told Mrs. Charles Howarth in November, 1951 that she should have part of her stomach removed, he added that for the operation he would need Dr. Walters' help. In fact, he telephoned Walters while Mrs. Howarth and her husband were present. But months later, she learned that instead of Surgeon Walters' assisting Physician Hayes, it had been the other way round. Because she had not known in advance that Walters would perform the actual operation—and since he had never examined her—this was a violation of medical ethics.

Since Mrs. Howarth had at least known that Dr. Walters was being called in, the case was not the worst example of the evils of ghost surgery. But the San Diego society evidently agreed with Dr. Hawley, who said last year: "No surgeon should do any cutting until he has examined the patient himself. [A] ghost surgeon simply cuts where he is told to cut and takes no responsibility for anything that happens afterward."

Wonder Drug of 1954?

Working on an antihistaminic drug which they had developed for the control of allergies such as hay fever, researchers at France's Rhône-Poulenc laboratories found that the drug made many people sleepy. For a world in need of sedatives, they took the logical step of trying to put together a related chemical that would make people even sleepier. What they found (in 1950) and first tagged 4560-RP,

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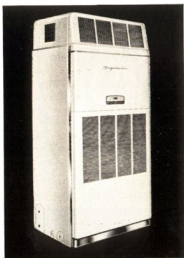
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or chlorpromazine hydrochloride,* is now the most exciting new drug seeking recognition in the world's pharmacopoeias.

By any name, chlorpromazine is a versatile and fantastically interesting drug to medical researchers. Peppery young (38) Dr. Henri Laborit, who darts from experiment to experiment in his Paris laboratory at Val de Grâce Hospital, used the brand-new chemical on animals late in 1950. He found that it worked against shock and produced the effects of hibernation. Laborit promptly organized a research team to make the most of these effects, and from its combined efforts came the "lytic cocktail." In this, chlorpromazine is combined with Phenergan and Dolosal to block the automatic nervous system.

For Operations & Mental Cases. With physical chilling after a lytic cocktail, a patient's temperature can be dropped



La Phototheque

FRANCE'S LABORIT
Sleepy and sleeper.

to 80° F. or even lower. His metabolism is slowed so sharply that even his brain needs little oxygen. French surgeons using the Laborit technique have performed hundreds of operations (for everything from heart disease and advanced cancer to a ruptured appendix) on patients rated as poor risks for ordinary anesthesia. Laborit reports no cases of surgical shock, and a good cure rate.

Laborit found U.S. doctors the most cautious in their approach to the new drug. They are still skeptical of his lytic cocktail, and have set 80° as the lowest temperature to which a patient can be dropped without danger of heart failure. But they have found plenty of other uses for chlorpromazine. Just as it serves as a pre-amplifier for anesthetics,

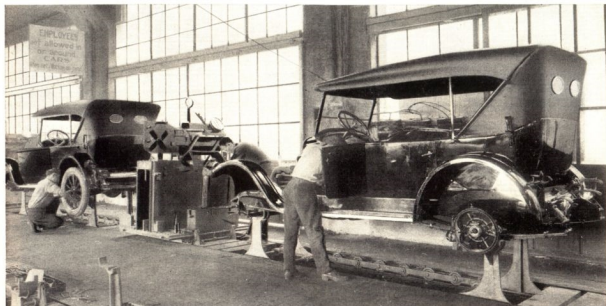
* Alias 2601-A (TIME, Oct. 12), trademarked Thorazine in the U.S., alias Largactil in France, Britain and Canada, Megaphen in Germany and Amliptil in Argentina.

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it intensifies the effect of barbiturates and narcotics. Thus, patients with unbearable pain can get along with less morphine—and, hence, less danger of becoming resistant or addicted.

By itself, chlorpromazine is a star performer. For several types of mental patients, especially senile psychotics, it serves as a highly effective relaxer. After a few doses, says Dr. Charles Wesler Scull of Smith, Kline & French (the U.S. manufacturers), patients who were formerly violent or withdrawn lie "molded to the bed." When a doctor enters the room, they sit up and talk sense with him, perhaps for the first time in months. There is no thought that chlorpromazine is any cure for mental illness, but it can have great value if it relaxes patients and makes them accessible to treatment. The extremely agitated or anxious types often give up compulsive behavior, a surface symptom of their illness. It is, says Dr. Scull, as though the patients said, "I know there's something disturbing me, but I couldn't care less."

For Nausea & DTs. To combat nausea and vomiting—whether from heaving seas, bumpy airplanes, pregnancy, kidney disease, cancer or heavy X-ray treatment—chlorpromazine seems far superior to other drugs. It is the only one that helps victims of dysautonomia (TIME, June 7), where the cause of vomiting is deep in the nervous system. It is credited with saving several lives in especially stubborn cases of vomiting during pregnancy or from kidney disease. And chlorpromazine seems to be the answer in many cases of persistent hiccuping.

There is also the matter of the lost weekend. Given with disulfiram (Antabuse), chlorpromazine straightens out a victim of DTs within two days instead of the usual six. Some doctors find it almost equally effective alone, and its anti-emetic effect can be a boon after a simple, heavy binge.

There are about 400 research projects now under way in the U.S. testing chlorpromazine on man and beast to find the limits of its usefulness and its possible dangers. Late this month 12,000 doctors at the A.M.A.'s annual convention in San Francisco will have a chance to see exhibits describing what has been learned. Papers on the subject are being published. Though the drug is now available on prescription, it is recommended so far only for vomiting and in mental illness because much has yet to be learned about it.

Bennies the Menace

When the FBI arrested Bonnie Brown Heady in St. Louis for her part in the kidnap-killing of Bobby Greenlease (TIME, Oct. 19), they found a bottle of pills in her purse. The FBI told the Food & Drug Administration. In the death house, FDA Investigator Roy Pruitt interviewed Bonnie Heady and her partner, Carl Austin Hall. Where, Pruitt wanted to know, did they get the stuff without a prescription? Neither would tell. But Hall said he had been under the influence of the drug, plus liquor, when he killed the boy, and did

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not think he could have committed the crime without it.

This story, given to the House Appropriations Committee last week, highlighted a fast-growing problem in both medicine and crime. The pills were amphetamine,[®] which users call "goof balls" or "bennies." They produce a feeling of exhilaration, temporarily banish fatigue, and seem to sharpen the perceptions. That is why, in *The Cruel Sea*, the ship's surgeon gave them to Captain Ericson after days & nights on the bridge. But, as the doctor warned him then, the aftereffects are severe. The FDA lists increased fatigue and insomnia, and maybe aggressiveness, suicidal tendencies or collapse.

Because they feel so good right after taking a goof ball and so rotten after it wears off, most non-medical users reach for another when the effect of one begins to pale. Though amphetamine is not technically an addicting drug, it is habit-forming. Neurotics have a vicious-circle routine: goof balls to wake them up and keep them going through the day, then barbiturates to still the jags and jitters and lull them to sleep. Over-the-road truck drivers take amphetamine to keep awake, and highway authorities suspect that many unexplained accidents result from the hallucinations which it causes in some subjects. Dieters sometimes take amphetamine to cut their appetite, but most doctors consider this dangerous. Convicts used to chew the Benzadrine wafers from inhalers to get a quick lift, until the manufacturers changed the formula.

This year more than half of all U.S. convictions of druggists for illegal sale of prescription items have involved amphetamine. On the FDA's list, goof balls are pushing barbiturates as the worst under-the-counter drug menace. Many doctors, the FDA believes, prescribe amphetamine too freely, not recognizing the danger from its misuse. And Killer Hall told Investigator Pruitt that his technique was to hand the druggist a \$20 bill and say, "This is my prescription." He added: "For \$20 most anyone can buy bennies."

Capsules

❶ Betty Sheaffer has never been able to go to school because she suffers from osteogenesis imperfecta, an uncommon disorder in which the bones are so fragile that they snap under the slightest strain. She has had about 100 fractures (her parents have lost count), at least two simply from being startled. Last week Betty Sheaffer, 22, graduated from Stowe Township High School, near Pittsburgh, after 13 years of home instruction. Her chosen career: typist, working at home.

❷ Mittens of foam rubber, fitted over obstetrical forceps, have cut down both the number and severity of injuries to babies' skulls during delivery. Dr. Emanuel Greenberg of Manhattan's Mt. Sinai Hospital reported. He now recommends the soft mittens for a variety of surgical

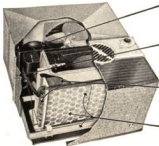
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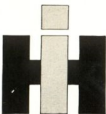
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instruments whose steel edges may damage parts of a patient's anatomy.

¶ Most pills on prescription are ordered taken three times a day, and this "is about two doses too many for the average patient to remember," writes Philadelphia's Dr. Benjamin Wheeler Jenkins in *GP*. The pills are not taken, and pile up on bathroom shelves. His suggestion: more pills of the repeat-action type, to give a day's dosage in one dollop.

¶ To settle scary rumors that fluorides added to drinking water (to protect the teeth of the young from decay) may have harmful effects, the U.S. Public Health Service compared death rates and causes in cities with and without fluorides in their water. The upshot: no difference.

¶ Three Omaha orthopedists corrected a faulty diagnosis made more than 300 years



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RIBERA'S "BOY WITH A CLUBFOOT"
After 300 years, a new diagnosis.

ago. To illustrate a TV talk about bone disorders, they used a reproduction of José Ribera's masterpiece (original in the Louvre) titled *Boy with a Clubfoot*. The closer they looked, the more clearly they saw that the bright-faced teen-ager also had a deformed right hand. The canvas, they concluded, should be retitled: *Boy with Cerebral Palsy*.

¶ On the strength of a government decision to hold a public investigation of doctors' salaries, Israeli physicians abandoned their plan for an all-out June strike (TIME, May 31).

¶ Boston spawned a new disease in 1951, doctors there concluded after studying reports of 2,450 cases. Still unnamed, it is mild and so like German measles that only an immunologist could tell them apart. It usually attacks children, gives them a red rash, sore throat, muscle aches, and a short-lived fever of 102° F. Now that doctors know what to look for, they will probably find it outside Boston, too.

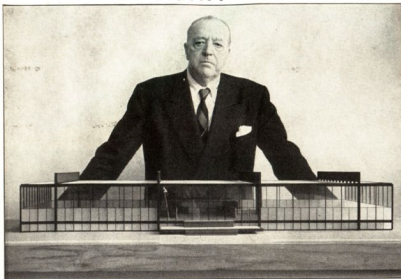
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ARCHITECT MIES & MODEL FOR ILLINOIS TECH BUILDING
A girder is nothing to be ashamed of.

Arthur Siegel

"Less Is More"

It is easy to throw stones at the glass houses of Architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. To traditionalists, who want their living and working places to combine comfort and beauty, Mies's stark, steel-ribbed structures seem as sterile—and ominous—as a steer's skeleton burned white in the desert sun. But Mies® is one

of the most important architects of his time. Together with Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright, he has had a profound influence on cityscapes of the 20th century.

Since he settled in the U.S. in 1938, after shutting down Germany's famed Bauhaus rather than submit to the cultural dictates of the Nazis, Mies has led his crusade from Chicago. As director of architecture for the Illinois Institute of Technology, he has passed along his revolutionary theories to hundreds of students, has put his ideas into practice in

the designing of 14 buildings built on Illinois Tech's campus. Last week Illinois Tech put on display Mies's latest design: a new building to house his own department of architecture and the Institute of Design, founded in 1937 as a new-world successor to the Bauhaus.

Skin & Bones. Mies has designed for Illinois Tech a striking, one-story glass-and-steel box, in which his theories are given full expression. The new building, to be ready next summer, achieves Mies's "universal space" by having a 120-ft. by 220-ft. area completely free of supports or other encumbrances; he turned the trick by suspending the roof from four outside steel girders. Says Architect Mies: "It is a practical thing, because it leaves the ceiling completely free of interruption. There is an esthetic reason, too. The girders draw attention. A girder is nothing to be ashamed of."

Mies is not ashamed of girders or any other structural element that is usually hidden. In his prewar European constructions, as in his later skin & bones designs in the U.S., he seems bent on showing the skeleton of the building. This stems from his contention that modern architecture should be structural architecture. Says he: "The old way was to look at architecture as a display of forms. We concentrate on the simple, basic structure, and we believe the structural way gives more freedom and variety. Remember, we are not trying to please people. We are driving to the essence of things."

Fried Residents. The essence of Mies's architectural philosophy is in his famous and sometimes derided phrase, "Less is more." This means, he says, having "the greatest effect with the least means." Some of the best examples of the less-is-more approach are among the buildings

* Born Ludwig Mies, he appended his mother's maiden name to give himself a more resounding last name.

TOGETHER AGAIN

FOR nearly 30 years, Medieval Art Expert James J. Rorimer has been intrigued by the strange similarity of two superb 15th-century tapestries. In both of them, the same principal characters were prominently featured. Their borders were identical in design, and each had been restored along one side. But the two sections did not fit together, and Rorimer began to suspect that there was a missing middle section. Last year he found just what he was looking for in the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore. Brought together, the three sections matched perfectly in design, color and thread count.

This week the reassembled tapestry went on view at the Metropolitan Museum's medieval showroom, The Cloisters, of which Rorimer is director. The tapestry, a sumptuous rectangle 30 ft. long by 11 ft. high, has been named *The Glorification of Charles VIII*, King of France from 1483 to 1498. The detail reproduced on the opposite page, less than a third of the whole, shows the magnificence that the medieval artist, believed to have been Jan van Roome of Brussels, put into his work.

To please his royal patrons, who liked to identify themselves with famous forebears or Biblical characters, the artist worked out his scenes as a series of allegories. In the main scene, Charles is shown as a monarch of France, and the lady with crossed arms before him is his sister, Anne de

Beaujeu, who ruled as regent from Louis XI's death in 1483 until Charles came of age. But the scene they are acting is thought to be a Biblical one: the meeting either of King Ahasuerus and Esther or of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Charles' illustrious forebear, the Emperor Charlemagne, is in the small panel at the upper right, labeled "Karlus." In the large lower right-hand panel, the artist has illustrated a popular medieval legend. He shows Emperor Octavian asking the Tiburtine sibyl whether any king as great as he would ever live; the sibyl replies by showing the Emperor a vision of the Christ Child.

Rorimer believes that the tapestry was probably commissioned by Charles VIII's father-in-law, the Emperor Maximilian of Austria, as a gift to the young King, who, at the age of 12, had married Maximilian's daughter, three-year-old Margaret. The tapestry was cut into three sections sometime before the middle of the 19th century, and the various parts found their separate ways to the U.S. The Metropolitan got the right section as a bequest in 1941; last year it traded the Walters Art Gallery another fine tapestry for the center section; the left part was bought from a Manhattan dealer with funds provided by John D. Rockefeller Jr. Carefully cleaned and put together again, the tapestry turned out to be one of the most beautiful works of its kind ever brought to the U.S.



CHARLES VIII of France is shown enthroned in this detail of magnificent 15th century tapestry recently acquired by Manhattan's Cloisters.

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Mies has designed for the Illinois Tech campus—simple, clean-lined constructions of glass-ribbed with steel, which well serve their uncomplicated purpose as lighted areas for study. Similarly, his twin glass apartment skyscrapers on Chicago's lake-front make the most of the view, although some residents complain that the summer sun beating against so much glass sizzles the occupants.

Mies himself has no such worries: he does not live in one of his own glass houses, but in a fusty, 30-year-old building on the North Side. There, in upholstered comfort, he smokes cigars at a furious rate (twelve to 24 daily) and thinks about the architecture of the present and future. Architecture is great, he thinks, "only when it is an expression of its time. Architecture is the battleground. It is a struggle to find the essential factors."

Resurrection in Cheapside

Since it was first built early in the 16th century, the chapel of London's Mercers' guild has been twice destroyed—once by the Great Fire of 1666, again by Hitler's blitzes in 1941. This year workmen began digging into the ruins of the chapel, located in the Cheapside section of London, preparatory to rebuilding it again. As they worked their way into the soft earth around the vaults, their shovels clinked against a buried stone object.

The object turned out to be a sculptured slab, 6 ft. 5½ in. by 2 ft. 3 in., showing the dead Christ laid out on a rough, shrouded bier awaiting entombment. In the tragic dignity of the recumbent figure and in the calm anguish of the face, the sculptor had achieved a work of striking realism; the body lies alone with none to mourn it, and the effect is one of infinite loneliness. Art experts called the statue a first-rate example of Renaissance sculpture, and archaeologists pronounced it "one of the major archaeological finds made in London during this century."

Last week the statue was being dried of its centuries-old dampness before being shown to the public. Experts had decided that it dated from the early 16th century, and that it was done in limestone from Bath, probably by an unknown English artist. After some diligent detective work, the experts also produced a theory about how the statue got where it was. The fact that it lay on its side five feet below the floor at a point roughly in the center of the chapel indicated that it had been deliberately buried.

Presumably the statue was hidden to save it from the anti-Papists in Henry VIII's time. The Mercers' chapel was in trouble with reformers as early as 1535 because of windows showing King Henry II doing penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket in 1170. To save the statue from the fate of the windows, which were destroyed, somebody hid it underground, thus preserved its Renaissance beauty for the 20th century. Eventually, it will be restored to the rebuilt Mercers' chapel, long since a place of worship for the Church of England.

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THE PRESS

Potshots at Santa Claus

*There was a young lady of Kent
Who said that she knew what it meant
When men asked her to dine,
Gave her cocktails and wine:
She knew what it meant—but she went.*

The limerick's lady of Kent, according to Louisville Times Managing Editor Norman Isaacs, 46, is not very different from many a newsmen. Writing in the current issue of *Quill*, monthly magazine of the professional journalism fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, Editor Isaacs charged that more and more newsmen are succumbing to the compromising blandishments of pressagents, promoters, politicians and others whose objective with newsmen is always the same: to influence what is printed. Asked Isaacs: "How can we claim integrity when newspapers employ men whose services are for sale to outsiders?"

Unpretty Pictures. Isaacs is not so much concerned with reporters who are entertained at parties and on press junkets as he is with those who hold down part-time jobs as pressagents themselves. In New York, he pointed out, a "sports-writer . . . was dismissed on charges of pressagency for one of the tracks [TIME, Oct. 19] . . . Other sportswriters [appeared] on a television show sponsored by the tracks." One Texas editor, said Isaacs, "in a letter to me, said that one of the best names in the oil industry has several reporters on each paper in a certain town on his enterprises' payroll." In Houston three reporters were employed by the scandal-ridden housing authority and paid \$75 a month each to write press releases. When Isaacs was managing editor of the late St. Louis *Star-Times*, he put a stop to the practice of letting news photographers take wedding pictures for a fee. "The idea got around that you had to employ Mr. So-and-So to take your picture or you didn't stand much chance of getting into the paper."

Isaacs blames newspaper editors more than reporters for the evil because "they refuse to take this seriously [or] fail to see any corrupting influences. One editor said, 'Let's preserve some of the niceties of this rugged life. Too many people have been taking potshots at Santa Claus.'"

30-Day Amnesty. Editor Isaacs was joined last week by *Editor & Publisher*. Looking over the Providence *Journal-Bulletin's* exposé of newsmen working part-time for the state and for New England race tracks (TIME, April 6 et seq.), E. & P. said: "We suggest that every editor and publisher declare a period of amnesty for their employees for 30 days, during which they be requested to voluntarily and confidentially reveal any outside employment. There would be no punishment or retaliation for past indiscretions. And if management found that such work in no way conflicted with the reporter's duties, it might be continued by agreement."

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TIME, JUNE 14, 1954

Man with a Mission

Late one night in his Paris apartment, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, editor of the weekly *L'Express*, got a polite phone call from a French policeman. Asked the cop: What time would Servan-Schreiber go to his office next day? Editor Servan-Schreiber, at 30 the wonder boy of French journalism, replied that he would be there at 8 a.m. as usual. Next day when he arrived at the office he found the doors closed tight and sealed with official wax. The government had seized the current issue of his weekly and temporarily closed the office. The charge: "ministers or generals were divulging secrets of national defense" concerning Indo-China, which *L'Express* had printed.

Last week, in the uproar that followed, Marc Jacquet, Under Secretary for the



Pierre Boulat

EDITOR SERVAN-SCHREIBER
Work more, eat less.

Indo-China States, who had in the past slipped reports to Servan-Schreiber, resigned, and there was a shakeup in the French military high command (see *FOREIGN NEWS*). But last week *L'Express* was out again—and its circulation shot up by 13,000—to 115,000—and is still rising. Said Editor Servan-Schreiber happily: "The government really did us the best turn they possibly could."

Neutrality v. Isolationism. In France, where many newspapers are helped by hidden government or party subsidies and many are corrupt, *L'Express* is a postwar journalistic oddity. Confident, alert Editor Servan-Schreiber got the weekly off to a fast start a year ago by printing in its second issue a parliamentary report on Indo-China that the shaky government had asked other papers not to print. *L'Express* grew steadily, now runs some of the leading writers in France. Editor Servan-Schreiber is a friendly critic of U.S. foreign policy, bristles at being called a "neutrality," and says his basic political idea



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is: "If the Western nations achieve unity, they will win the cold war . . . On one side we have the 'neutralists' in Europe and the 'isolationists' in America, allied against Western unity. On the other side [are] the pro-Atlantic groups in each country . . . The outcome of the struggle can very well decide whether Stalinism will be able or not to defeat us."

Servan-Schreiber, who speaks fluent English, has become one of France's outstanding political pundits. The son of a co-owner of *Les Echos*, Paris' oldest financial paper, Servan-Schreiber fled France during the war, trained as a pilot in the U.S., and flew with the Free French Air Force. His first political article, submitted to France's leading daily, *Le Monde*, caused so much comment that he went into journalism.

Workout in the Gym. Last year, with his father's backing, he launched the tabloid, twelve-page *L'Express*, hoped to "find a formula which would be a sort of cross between *TIME* and the [London] *Economist*. Servan-Schreiber has not hit that formula yet, but he has some other working formulas of his own. Up every day at 4 a.m., he works for about four hours before leaving for his office. Promptly at 7 every evening, Health Enthusiast Servan-Schreiber ("We French eat too much and exercise too little") and his ten-man staff cross the Champs-Élysées to a gym where, in identical blue gym suits, they work out for at least an hour. After the workout he returns to his office, works until he falls asleep, and is awakened by a night editor, who sends him home to bed.

Between editing *L'Express* and writing an occasional piece for *Le Monde*, Servan-Schreiber finds time for outside writing, also broadcasts on the French radio and lectures for BBC. France is in deplorable condition politically, he argues volubly, and "inertia [could] lead the country slowly and painlessly into Communism." But the country, says dedicated, austere Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, "may still be saved by young men convinced of their mission, whose personal lives are austere and dedicated to work."

Unsegregated News

One of the biggest running stories for Southern papers will be the methods used to end segregation in schools, in line with the U.S. Supreme Court decision (*TIME*, May 24). Last week, to help cover the story, the Ford Foundation announced a grant (about \$75,000) to set up the non-profit Southern Education Reporting Service. Staffed by working newsmen, the news service, with headquarters in Nashville, will provide free factual news to editors, public officials, school administrators, etc., describing the shift from segregated to nonsegregated schools. Said Virginus Dabney, editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and chairman of the Southern Education Reporting Service: "School administrators . . . in each of the 17 states affected will stand to benefit by the experience of [other] school administrators [reported] on a strictly factual, non-partisan basis."



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WALL STREET

How High Is Up?

With charts, slide rules and popping eyes, Wall Streeters have spent the last nine months measuring the stock market. To many, the market has seemed a freak; it started to rise just when business began to contract last fall, now towers above anything seen since 1929. Since September, the Dow-Jones industrial average has pushed 25% higher almost without pause, last week rose to a new high of 328.67 before shading off. What made the giant grow? Is there a giant killer lurking around the corner?

When measured against its postwar record, the market's action is not so freakish. Since the war, it has been not so much a barometer of future business as a measure of how businessmen feel about the future. In 1946, 1947 and 1949 they expected a recession, and the market cracked, though no serious slump ever came. Now, despite the slide in production, businessmen are optimistic, and the market has gone up.

War Boom? Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange has campaigned hard to sell common stocks just as the supply was being diminished by the influx of such buyers as pension funds and investment trusts, who take the stock off the market. The death of the excess-profits tax, easy money, and the prospect of continued fat dividends—as well as lower taxes on them—have also made stocks look like better buys.

Some traders have attributed the market rise to the rearmament program, simply because the aircraft stocks have turned in the most sensational performance of all, rising 80% since September. But the fact is that overall, Standard & Poor's index of "war stocks" (e.g., shipbuilding) has risen 35% in that time, and peace stocks have almost kept up (30%).

Next to the aircraft stocks, the market's best performers are a group of issues riding the new electronics boom, e.g., General Electric (up 68%) and Westinghouse (up 73%). Since September, the electrical-equipment stocks have jumped an average 59%.

Pretzels & Pin Setters. A big reason behind the market's rise is U.S. industry's proved ability to adjust itself to changing times, turn out new products and create new markets. Under dynamic management, many a company has diversified so fast that it has not even found time to change its name to keep pace with its progress. Examples: Minnesota Mining (up 55%) moved from flourspar to Scotch tape, now makes recording tape to boot; American Machine & Foundry Co. (up 26%), which started out making cigar machinery, now produces everything from bowling pin setters to tie-stitching machines and pretzel twisters. Even the steel industry (whose stocks are up 38% since September) is tentatively edging into the plastics field.

Competitive Punch. In keeping with the times, penny uranium stocks have had a boom all their own (TIME, April 5). And on the Big Board such companies as Vanadium Corp. (up 83%) and Climax Molybdenum (up 44%) have risen as they have got into the uranium business. Other big gainers: oil and rubber (up 37%), insurance (up 40%), office equipment (up 43%). Of 35 major stock groups, only the tobaccos have declined since September, and their 16% drop can be traced directly to the lung-cancer scare.

But while industry groups have risen, by no means all the stocks in the groups have done so. The big push has been made by the blue chips, so hotly sought after by pension funds and other institutional

Wall Street's bulls point out that the market's rise has not been heavily speculative. Brokers' loans stand at only \$1 billion, v. \$8.5 billion in 1929. And while the short interest of 2,849,000 shares is the highest since 1932, this bearishness helps keep the market up. For in any price drop, many bears will buy stock to cover the shares they have sold short, thus help limit the decline.

Compared with the price-earnings-dividend ratios of other years, the market does not seem too high. In 1929 stocks yielded an average 3.24% dividend, and 3.55% in 1946; now they yield 4.91%. At the peak of the boom 25 years ago, the stocks in the Dow-Jones industrial average were priced at 19.45 times earnings, and in 1946 at 17.46 times earnings. Now they are priced at only 11 times earnings. Wall Street's bulls translate the figures this way: if stock prices stood in the same ratio to earnings as they did eight years ago, the Dow-Jones industrial average today would not be 328 but 520.

PERSONNEL

Change of the Week

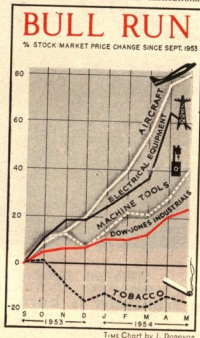
General Motors' former Vice President Roger M. Kyes, whose new job has been a center of speculation since he resigned as Deputy Secretary of Defense, settled things this week by returning to G.M. Kyes, who had been general manager of the G.M.C. Truck & Coach Division, went back to a new and bigger vice president's job, and as a director to boot. In addition to bossing G.M.C. Truck & Coach, Kyes will head up G.M.'s Dayton operations (engines, accessories, etc.) and household appliances (Frigidaire and Delco).

CORPORATIONS

Odlum's Busy Week

Floyd Odlum likes to keep plenty of cash in Atlas Corp., his big investment trust, to be able to step quickly into "special situations." Last week Atlas got into some very special situations in widely scattered parts of the world. In Albuquerque, the finishing touches were being put on a deal to put Atlas solidly into a new field—uranium mining—by taking over the Lisbon Uranium Co. (TIME, May 3). In Buenos Aires, Odlum emerged from a two-hour conference with President Juan Perón to announce that "an agreement in principle" had been reached on a 25-year oil-development contract between Argentina, Atlas, and Dresser Industries of Dallas, involving nearly \$100 million. Odlum expects to sign the contract this week.

Strongman Perón, who has an ambitious five-year industrialization plan, was avid for the Odlum deal. The government oil monopoly has increased oil output only slowly, while consumption by the thirty new industries has shot up fast. Imports rose from 10,693,000 bbls. in 1948 to 18,241,000 in the first ten months of 1953.



True Chart by J. Donovan

investors. Lower-priced stocks, which soared 537% from 1942 to 1946 (almost five times more than high-grades), have enjoyed no such rise this time. They have advanced only half as much as the quality issues. Of the 1,536 stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, some 60% are at or below their 1946 highs. A prime example is the auto group, up only 2% since September. But the rise is due entirely to General Motors (up 32% to \$71).

Too High? Has the market gone too high? One of Wall Street's favorite measurements is the ratio between stock prices, earnings and dividends. On this basis, some of the booming blue chips have become expensive. At \$125, for example, Du Pont is paying only 3%, as is Union Carbide (\$83). But others are still reasonably priced, on the basis of both dividends and book value. At \$47, U.S. Steel is not only paying 6.3% but is selling far below its asset value of \$76.39 a share.

draining off nearly \$200 million a year in hard-to-get dollars and sterling. Argentina has enough oil underground for its own needs, but lacks the equipment, skilled workers and capital to get it out.

400-Mile Pipeline. To pave the way for the deal with Atlas, Perón had to walk a tightrope between his own country's rampant nationalism and the reluctance of foreign companies to come in without safeguards for their investments. He revised the investment law so that it put no limit on the percentage of profits that can be taken out of the country by petroleum investors. To appease his countrymen, Perón's deal with Atlas-Dresser provides that the U.S. companies explore and produce crude oil, after which Argentina will take over the refining and distribution. Dresser will supply the oil-drilling rigs, and Atlas the management and most of the capital. They will prospect for new fields in the Neuquén area, 600 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, try to get more oil out of existing fields, and build a 400-mile pipeline at a cost of \$35 million to \$40 million.

14 Promising Claims. While Odium was negotiating with Perón, Atlas representatives were putting through a deal with stockholders of Lisbon Uranium by which three companies linked with Atlas (Wasatch Corp., San Diego Corp. and Airfleets, Inc.) took over control of Lisbon. In exchange for 2,800,000 shares of stock (out of 4,150,000 outstanding), the Odium interests turned over to Lisbon 15 promising uranium claims in southeast Utah and cash for diamond-drilling with a total value of \$930,000. The claims are all near the rich mine started by Charlie Steen (TIME, Aug. 3), the first millionaire prospector of the uranium age. Lisbon, whose stock has shot up from 20¢ when it was first issued in February to around \$2.75, planned to start drilling operations this week.

SELLING

Give the Lady a Toaster

To bring the dying art of salesmanship back to its robust prewar vigor, many a company thinks that the trick is to enlist the aid of its salesmen's wives. International Cellucotton Products Co. puts out a 48-page booklet on how a wife can help her salesman husband get ahead ("We shall have an unbeatable—a triumphant three-way partnership: wife, husband, company"). Others use such incentives as bonus vacation trips for entire families, in hopes that wives will keep their husbands working their darndest to win them. Last week the Clary Multiplier Corp., of San Gabriel, Calif., announced a new gimmick: a telephone-quiz contest for the salesmen's wives on how their husbands are doing.

Clary Multiplier, a latecomer (1946) in the hotly competitive adding-machine business, found that its sales (\$12,302,7

PLANT EXPANSION will stay at high levels during the third quarter of 1954, predicted the Commerce Department. Business outlays for new plants and equipment in the second and third quarters will drop only slightly from the first quarter rate of \$27.5 billion a year, will probably total \$27.2 billion for all of 1954 v. 1953's all-time record of \$28.4 billion.

U.S. RUBBER and Britain's Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. have made peace with the Justice Department after six years of fighting a suit charging them with a cartel to divide up world markets in natural latex, rubber thread and elastic yarn. Though U.S. Rubber denies violating the antitrust laws, it has signed a consent decree promising to make its patents available to competitors at reasonable fees, and to manage separately companies jointly owned with Dunlop.

TRANS-POLAR FLIGHTS between California and Scandinavia may be operating by fall. Following successful trail-blazing flights by Scandinavian Airlines' DC-6Bs, the State Department and CAB have offered approval for the service provided that a U.S. airline is granted the same right.

NATURAL-GAS CONTROL by the Government will become broader under a U.S. Supreme Court ruling. The Court this week ruled (5 to 3) that the FPC has the authority to regulate prices of natural gas produced, gathered and sold by the Phillips Petroleum Co. to interstate pipeline companies. The decision upset the FPC's own ruling (TIME, Dec. 14) that, since Phillips was an "independent" producer, i.e., not affiliated with the pipeline companies, it did not come under the Natural Gas Act.

GENERAL FOODS chalked up its best record in history for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954: net sales of \$783 million and profits of \$27.9 million, a 12% gain over 1953.

TEXTRON, which lost the early rounds in its fight to take over the American Woolen Co. (TIME, March

22), has been busy buying up stock, now owns 45% (445,000 shares) of American Woolen's common and a block of voting preferred, and apparently has control. Prospects are for a three-way deal to merge the two companies with New England's Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.

WORLD'S BIGGEST TANKER, the 47,000-ton Al-Malik Saud Al-Awal, has been launched in Hamburg, Germany for Greek Shipping Tycoon Aristotele Socrates Onassis, who recently made a deal with Arabia's King Saud to transport about 10% of the country's oil in his tankers (TIME, Feb. 22). Though world shippers have protested that the deal will eventually give Onassis a monopoly in carrying Arabian oil, Onassis plans to go ahead, will use his \$6,000,000 giant to ship oil to European markets.

STEELWORKERS' FINANCES are in the best shape ever, as the union negotiates with the steel companies. Semi-annual audit shows an increase of almost \$2,000,000 in the kitty as of Dec. 31, and a new total net worth of \$15.8 million.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS put up for sale to private industry have proved far more popular than anyone expected. The Government last week closed the bidding for 27 wartime plants after getting a total of 74 bids from 34 companies, including most of the U.S. oil, chemical and rubber giants. A special three-man commission will winnow the bids through secret negotiations, announce its choices to Congress by Jan. 27.

NONSTOP FLIGHTS across the continent by American Airlines will be stopped if the Civil Aeronautics Administration has its way. The CAA, in effect, has charged American with violating crew regulations by keeping pilots aloft for more than the eight-hour maximum on better than half its flights (headwinds frequently slow westbound runs to more than nine hours), has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board to discontinue the non-stop flights.

BUSINESS ABROAD

End of the Keel

Much of Britain's film-producing industry would have blacked out long ago but for the help of the government's National Film Finance Corp. It backed 60% of the films made in the last five years, and lent the industry \$28 million out of a special revolving loan fund. Fully half of this total went to British Lion Films (makers of such recent critical successes as *Breaking Through the Sound Barrier* and *Captain's Paradise*), founded by Sir Alexander Korda. The loan first fell due in 1951, but was extended so that British Lion would not be forced to cut production. Last week things looked so bad that the National Film Finance Corp. called the loan, and sent British Lion into receiv-

STOCKHOLDER RELATIONS

Industry Courts the Hand That Feeds It

Every top executive knows how important good employee relations are to the running of a business. But management has been slow to learn the importance of good relations with another big group in the company: the stockholders. Sometimes the lesson has been taught the hard way. The managements of such big companies as New York Central Railroad, Decca Records and American Woolen Co., which never went out of their way to woo stockholders, suddenly found themselves this year fighting for survival in bitter proxy wars. In some cases the awakening came too late. In many others management had to take desperate steps, declare extra dividends and stock splits, and hurriedly beef up stockholder programs to keep from losing control.

In a poll of 1,000 stockholders, the Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J. reported that 71% wanted more than financial information. They also wanted news about new research and development, plant improvement and expansion, and the men who run the companies. The spreading of such information is a big job. The number of shareholders in U.S. industry has grown until now there are an estimated 6,700,000 individual owners listed on U.S. stock exchanges. Though few own more than 100 shares in any one firm, together they control many of the nation's biggest and busiest corporations.

Management's need for better stockholder relations is more than just the problem of keeping control. For one thing, confident, well-informed stockholders will hang on to their stock, thus prevent rapid and often damaging speculation. For another, stockholders now form industry's handiest market for 1) raising new capital, and 2) selling its products. Celanese Corp., which had trouble raising \$40 million for expansion before it brought out a better stockholders' program in 1947, recently raised \$200 million without difficulty, largely from its own stockholders.

As salesmen and buyers, stockholders are even more important. General Motors alone has almost 500,000 stockholders, thus a "pre-sold" market for hundreds of thousands of cars. American Tobacco continuously urges its stockholders to "Buy American," hands out cartons of Luckies to its shareholders to pass on to their friends. Borden Corp. tested customer acceptance of its instant coffee and cheese products by first passing them around to stockholders. General Foods puts on fancy spreads of its foods at annual meetings, has a special order department so that

stockholders can buy (at cost) \$5 gift packages of its products to give away as Christmas presents.

To educate stockholders and keep them eager to support the companies they own, some corporations have formed special departments to stir up stockholder interest. Giant A.T. & T., with some 1,300,000 stockholders, has a department with a full-time staff of more than 300 employees to handle stockholders as if they were all members of one big happy family. A.T. & T. has even got its stockholders hotel reservations in New York and has met their boats, planes or trains when they travel. A.T. & T. sends welcome letters to all new stockholders, sends out a flood of quarterly reports and newsletters, holds frequent open houses and meetings for stockholders at its local offices around the U.S.

General Mills has a traveling panel of 35 executives who visit stockholders in eight cities biennially, answering questions, explaining company projects with charts and movies. General Electric uses radio and TV commercials to boom the advantages of owning stocks.

Financial reports are another method by which many companies have learned to educate their stockholders. *Financial World* magazine started a contest for annual reports in 1941. It aroused so much interest that the number of entries rose from a few hundred at the start to 5,000 last year.

Gradually, companies are learning to hold their annual meetings in big cities instead of drab, out-of-the-way factory towns. Westinghouse has started holding regional annual meetings around the U.S., so that as many stockholders as possible can attend. Matson lines takes its stockholders on a gala tour of its luxury liner *Lurline*. Chas. Pfizer & Co., maker of antibiotics, once brought in eight piebald baby pigs and a testy tiger cub to demonstrate the benefits of a new synthetic milk product. Chesapeake Industries perked up its annual meeting this year with a special preview of Hollywood's *Crossed Swords*, starring Errol Flynn and Italy's buxom Gina Lollobrigida, to show off a new film process developed by one of its subsidiaries. To entice stockholders to come to its meeting, the Public Service Co. of Arizona this year handed out polaroid glasses to watch color photos in 3-D of the company's construction projects.

Such programs cost money, take executives' time and energy. But corporations think they pay off by making stockholders active boosters of the company instead of mere moneylenders.

ership. (But not Korda's London Films, a separate company.)

When the end came, the Lion's roar was reduced to a barely perceptible bleat. Gone was the company's \$3,374,000 capital. Gone, too, was \$5,600,000 of the government loan. British Lion had suffered heavy losses on such films as *Cry, the Beloved Country* and *Gilbert and Sullivan*. Said Korda, echoing the famous last words of many a onetime Hollywood cinematographer: "They may not have done so well at the box office, but . . . they were good."

British Lion's losses were blamed by National Film Finance President David Kingsley on "films costing more than they took in at the box office. It is as simple as that." British moviemen thought it was not quite so simple. They thought British



BRITISH LION'S "CAPTAIN'S PARADISE"

The roar became a bleat.

Lion had died of an ailment that it shared with the whole British movie industry: an entertainment tax of almost 40% of box-office receipts. While dribbling subsidies in at one end, the government keeps draining off profits at the other, has collected \$515 million in the last five years.

Trade with China

Throughout Britain last week there was a heady feeling of optimism over the prospect of doing more business with Red China. Back from trade talks with the Chinese Communists at Geneva, top-drawer representatives of British industry bubbled about "new possibilities of contact" which had been opened up for Anglo-Chinese trade. The representatives came from such austere bodies as the Federation of British Industries (Britain's N.A.M.), the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the National Union of Manufacturers. This week the Chinese announced that they will exchange trade missions with Britain.

Exultant left-wingers outdid themselves in singing praises of China's new bosses. The Rt. Hon. J. Harold Wilson, M.P. and

© Alec Guinness, Yvonne de Carlo.



"—A secret stream . . . 5½ pound trout." Mr. Stahl with Wausau's Ed McEachron.

What is there about Wausau, Wisconsin, that makes it the ideal home for one of the world's most important insurance companies?

Employers Mutuals invited a famous American artist to visit its hometown and find out.

Wausau Story

By **BEN STAHL**, Noted artist; faculty member, Famous Artists Schools, Westport, Conn.

DISCOVERING a new town is like painting a picture. You start with a sketch. I knew only that Wausau was deer and fishing country, a humming business community, and a famous ski resort.

But the picture starts coming to life when you fill in your sketch with color . . . with people. This began to happen when I met Mrs. Joseph Coates.

This remarkable 84 year old woman greeted me as if we'd been friends for years. We chatted of Wausau's lumber days and the Scots and Germans who settled there in the early 1800's. It was "Bull River Falls" then.

"Our people work hard," Mrs. Coates said, "but they know how to enjoy life. We have a symphony orchestra of 50 members. And our Wisconsin Valley Art Association. Both are supported by our citizens—many from our larger companies, including Employers Mutuals."

Enjoy life? Take Ed McEachron. He's president of Wausau's Marathon Bait Company, one of the country's largest makers of fishing lures. Ed personally tests every new lure and fly himself (listen to this, fishermen!) in a "secret" stream not far from Wausau where the trout average 5½ pounds. He wouldn't say *exactly* where it was.

I ended with a good picture of why this very "real" city is an ideal home for Employers Mutuals. Much of Wausau's ways must rub off on the company. Much of the company's ways must rub off on Wausau. And both ways, it's good.

Employers Mutuals of Wausau are "good people to do business with"

There's a *Wausau personality* that you don't have to go to Wausau to find. It's a way of doing business. You'll find it in all our 89 offices throughout the country. We handle



Mr. Stahl talks art with Wausau's Jeanette Coates . . . inspects one of her paintings, discusses his own illustrations for a new edition of a famous Bible.

all lines of casualty and fire insurance, and are one of the world's largest writers of **workmen's compensation**. We have a high reputation in this field.

If you think workmen's compensation insurance is just "a convenient way to pay the inevitable cost of accidents," you

should talk to an Employers Mutuals man. He can show you that, more than in any other kind of insurance, the cost of a workmen's compensation policy is controllable. The better the company, the more controllable. Phone our local office, or write Wausau, Wisconsin.

Employers Mutuals of Wausau



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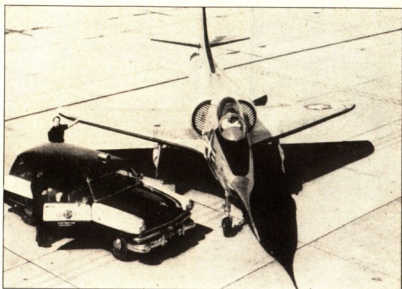
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DOUGLAS' A4D ATTACK BOMBER
After the heavyweights, a family of bantams.

former Socialist president of the Board of Trade, had a pleasant chat at Geneva with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, reported back: "As we said goodbye, and he stood waving at the door of his villa . . . I felt we had been meeting one of the world's leading statesmen . . . who knows what he wants for his country. A man, in fact, we can deal with."

But Britons who thought they could do business with Chou were guilty of short sight and shorter memories. Nine years ago there were about 600 Western businesses in China, with total investments of around \$1.3 billion. These have since dwindled to a handful of firms which are trying in vain to give up their holdings and get out. Two years ago Britain decided to liquidate more than \$840 million of assets in China. And in Britain itself there is a growing group of ex-China hands whose companies and personal possessions had been seized. Unable to pay huge fines levied by the Reds, many had been jailed for months.

Nonetheless, there were plenty of Britons with Red stars in their eyes who were ready to gobble the bait the Reds were offering. The bait: exit permits for twelve British businessmen who have been trying to get out for three years; permission for five British banks and firms to replace their managers in China. The Communists made no mention of some 350 other British nationals still waiting for exit visas. Nevertheless, British businessmen seemed ready to overlook such trifles.

light and uncomplicated,* weighs only 8,300 lbs. unloaded compared to 11,800 for its predecessor, the AD Skyraider.

Douglas claims that the plane is the smallest and lightest jet combat plane ever built in the U.S. It has a 39-ft.-long fuselage and short, 25-ft., batlike wings, only half the spread of the Skyraider. But the plane has the range and bombload (including the A-bomb) to match most World War II medium bombers. The engine is a Wright J-65 turbojet (7,200 lbs. of thrust), and though its speed is a tight-

* Lockheed has built a lightweight fighter called the F-104 for the Air Force, but because of security restrictions can say only that the new plane, reportedly supersonic, is now being flight-tested at Edwards Air Force Base in California.



Associated Press

DESIGNER HEINEMANN
Away with the tack hammers.

AVIATION

Heinemann's Hot-Rod

At its El Segundo plant in Los Angeles this week, Douglas Aircraft Co. rolled out its latest attack bomber for the Navy, a jet called the A4D and a member of an unusual new family of U.S. warplanes. The A4D, with stubby, delta wings, is

ly guarded secret, experts say it can out-race Russia's latest-model MIG interceptors, make its way home without escort.

Forethought & Combat. Officially, Douglas calls its new A4D the Skyhawk, but within the company, the plane is called the "Heinemann Hot-Rod," after Designer Edward H. Heinemann, 46, boss engineer at Douglas' El Segundo plant and builder of such combat work horses as World War II's twin-engine A-26 (now B-26) and Korea's single-engine Navy AD Skyraider. For years Heinemann has been arguing that U.S. planes are too heavy, too expensive and too complicated. They are victims of what he calls "tack-hammer engineering—tacking extra things onto airplanes that, with a little forethought, could have been avoided."

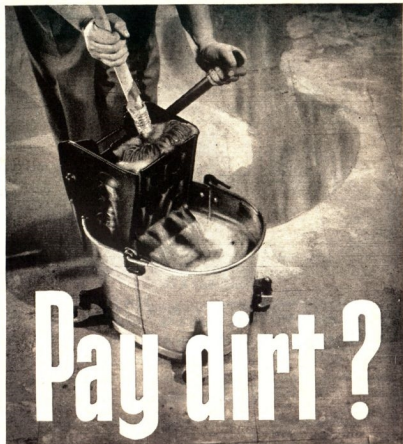
Says Heinemann: "We analyzed psychologically and physiologically just how a man reacts under combat stress, just how much he can really attend to . . . If he's going to skip some things, there's simply no use putting them in the cockpit to confuse him further." The cockpit of the A4D is as simple and uncluttered as a fledgling pilot's first trainer, though Heinemann shies away from the words "stripped down." The necessary equipment, he says, is all there, but more compact. The Hot-Rod's air-conditioning unit weighs only a third of those on conventional fighters, the ejection seat goes down through the floor instead of using the more complicated explosive mechanism needed to blast it up over the tail. By making the plane smaller all around, Heinemann has been able to eliminate the heavy, wing-folding mechanisms of most Navy planes. Thus, the Hot-Rod can fit into any carrier elevator with wings outstretched, fly off any escort carrier's short deck.

Three to One. In production Douglas estimates that the Hot-Rods can be built three times as fast for half the cost of their gadget-heavy sisters. Says Heinemann: "That increases this nation's potential by just that much—there are simply a lot fewer man-hours and a lot less material going into each A4D." The Navy is so impressed that it has already ordered Douglas' new bomber into production though its first flight is still weeks away.

The British Are Coming

The British aircraft industry, still reeling from the heavy blows of successive Comet crashes, last week bounced off the ropes and back into the center of the ring. After negotiations in London (TIME, June 7), Capital Airlines President J. H. ("Slim") Carmichael, 47, flew back to the U.S. with the news that he was buying a whole fleet of British turboprop transports, expects to start operating them by next April. He bought three Vickers Viscounts, has an option on 37 more, to replace most of his Constellations, DC-3s and DC-4s. Total price: \$45 million.

To towering (6 ft., 4 in.) Slim Carmichael the Vickers-Armstrongs Viscount seemed custom-made for Capital. It is powered by four Rolls-Royce turboprops (i.e., gas-turbine engines that drive propellers), can carry 48 passengers at a



Pay dirt?

You said it! You pay plenty for this kind of dirt! It's been demonstrated a single pound can cost \$65 or more just to remove!

Expensive? You bet! In annual cleaning costs, 95¢ of every cleaning dollar goes for man-hours—only 5¢ for materials. So, the longer a job takes the more you pay!

If you want to make money on cleaning costs, your jobs must be done faster. And that's just what Holcomb products are made to do!

Ask your Holcombman to demonstrate how fast "Floats-Off" gets rid of dirt and grease. You simply mop it on, and rinse it off—your floors come

shining clean. Next, have him apply *Holcomb Water-Proof Wax*. It stays on longer, gives your floors greater protection because water won't affect it! *Water-Proof Wax* withstands dozens of wet-moppings and still gives you a beautiful floor! Then, watch *Holcomb Maintenance Tools*, designed and tested for speed, clear your floor of abrasives, dust and dirt in record time.

Your Holcombman will show you in minutes how to save cleaning hours—and at a profit to you! *Research Laboratory and Factory: 1601 Barth Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. Branches: New York and Los Angeles.*



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Scientific cleaning materials

*This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities.
The offering is made only by the Prospectus.*

NEW ISSUE

580,235 Shares American Cyanamid Company Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series C, 3¾%

Convertible Prior to July 1, 1964
(Par Value \$100 per share)

Transferable Subscription Warrants evidencing rights to subscribe for these shares have been issued by the Company to holders of its Common Stock of record at 3:30 P.M., E.D.S.T., on June 1, 1954, which Warrants expire at 3:30 P.M., E.D.S.T., on June 17, 1954. The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase any unsubscribed shares and, prior to and after the expiration of the Subscription Warrants, may offer shares of the Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series C, 3¾%, at prices and on terms as set forth in the Prospectus.

Subscription Price to Warrant Holders
\$100 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the underwriters, including the undersigned, as may legally offer these securities in compliance with the securities laws of such State.

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Eastman, Dillon & Co. Gloré, Forgan & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Union Securities Corporation

June 4, 1954.

*This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities.
The offer is made only by the Prospectus.*

1,000,000 Shares Scudder Fund of Canada Ltd. Common Shares (par value \$1.00 per share)

Price \$32 per Share*

*Prices for single transactions of less than 1,000 shares. Prices are scaled down for single transactions involving greater numbers of shares.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

June 3, 1954.

cruising speed of 335 m.p.h. In service with British European Airways, Air France and Air Lingus, the Viscount has proved an economical operator over medium-distance routes such as Capital has from New York and Washington to the Midwest. On European routes its vibration-free performance and relative silence have lured many a traveler from piston-engine planes. While operating cost per hour will be slightly higher than for Capital's DC-4s, the actual cost per seat-mile will be less owing to the Viscount's 115-m.p.h. greater speed. Sample new schedule: 1 hr. 31 min. between Cleveland and New York compared to the present 1 hr. 50 min. run. Says Carmichael: "The Viscount will be the most profitable plane we ever operated."

Carmichael found it easy to finance the deal through Vickers since the British are eager to break into the U.S. market. By



Walter Carmichael
CAPITAL'S CARMICHAEL
One for all.

1957 Viscounts should completely retire Capital's Constellations and a good part of its fleet of DC-3s and DC-4s. One big advantage: the Viscount can operate from all but three of the 51 fields on Capital's routes, whereas Capital's Constellations cannot operate from 15, and its DC-4s cannot operate from ten. Says Slim Carmichael: "This plane puts us close to the airline operator's ideal, . . . to serve the entire route with one type of plane and one type of engine."

Carmichael, who got a flying start as a barnstormer years ago and was a commercial airline pilot and airline executive for years before becoming president of Capital in 1947, will be the first to fly British planes over U.S. commercial routes. But Slim Carmichael is not scared by innovation. Six years ago, he launched the first air-coach service. It has not only helped pull Capital out of the red (to a net of \$1,652,289 in 1953), but has since been copied by every other major U.S. airline.

BUILDING

Country Life

Many a corporation has found Manhattan and other big cities too crowded, and has shifted its corporate offices to the country. Now, the movement is spreading to smaller cities. Last week the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., which has outgrown its headquarters in Hartford (pop. 177,397), announced that it will build a \$10 million ranch-type office building on 268 rolling acres of farmland five miles northwest of Hartford. It found that it could not only save on the cost of building, but could give its employees many more facilities than in a city headquarters, thus make it easier to get help.

The three-story central building, designed by Manhattan's Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, will have 60-ft.-wide work spaces, movable acoustical partitions, and horizontal and vertical conveyor belts for interoffice mail. There will be escalators, patios, glass walls, a cafeteria cantilevered over a reflecting pool (ice-skating rink in winter), a 400-seat theater, bowling alleys, an employees' store, tennis courts and a babbling brook. Executives will have a penthouse-topped wing, connected with the main building by a three-story, glass-enclosed bridge.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Bull's-Eye. A new, low-recoil, semi-automatic shotgun that stays on target at rapid fire without riding up was put on sale by New Haven's Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Secret of the shotgun's accuracy is a recoil chamber that moves less than one-tenth of an inch, thereby softening the kick up to 30%. Price: \$120.50.

Handy Coolers. Light, expendable cartons to keep beer cool on hot-weather picnics are being put out by Milwaukee's Blatz Brewing Co. and Pabst. The Blatz carton, made of cardboard laminated to aluminum foil, carries a dozen cans of beer, has a Pliofilm bag along the bottom for ice, and sells for 15¢. The Pabst carton (no extra cost) is a regular 24-can case lined with waterproof, resin-impregnated paper. Crushed ice, scattered among the cans, chills beer in 30 minutes.

Roast in the Can. Low-priced canned beef will soon be put on the market by Swift, Armour and Hormel to capitalize on the recent drop in beef prices and an anticipated fall surplus of low-grade beef. The chopped-beef luncheon meat will resemble Spam, is expected to sell for 37¢ to 39¢ per 12-oz. can (vs. about 47¢ for Spam).

Super Fuel. A new premium gasoline with eight separate additives is being brought out by Richfield Oil Corp., which claims its latest product will increase mileage, reduce gummy deposits, engine stalling and sparkplug failure.

Brighter Smiles. A new toothpaste containing the antibiotic tyrothricin is being test-marketed by Pepsodent. The toothpaste, called Shield, claims to retard tooth decay. Prices: about 47¢ to 63¢.



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MILESTONES

Married. TV's Wally Cox, 29, who recently (*TIME*, June 7) got up courage to marry his TV flame in the script of his *Mr. Peepers* program; and Musicomedy Dancer Marilyn (*The Pajama Game*) Gennaro, 20; both for the first time; in Bozman, Md.

Divorced. By Cinemactress Shelley (*Executive Suite*) Winters, 31; Italian Cinemactor Vittorio (*Rhapsody*) Gassman, 31; after two years of marriage, one daughter; in Santa Monica, Calif.

Died. Paul R. Braniff, 56, commercial-aviation pioneer who, with his brother Thomas (killed last January in the crash of a private plane), built up Braniff Airways from a one-plane charter operation in Oklahoma to the point where it piled up 550,385,051 passenger miles last year and is the first U.S. airline to challenge Pan American's long-held monopoly of Latin-American routes; of cancer; in Oklahoma City.

Died. Harold Giles Hoffman, 58, who zoomed in New Jersey's political firmament as a Republican Congressman (1927-31) and governor (1935-37), then fizzled like a spent skyrocket; of a heart attack; in Manhattan. With an ambitious eye on the Republican presidential nomination in 1936, Hoffman let his vision stray to the Lindbergh kidnaping case. Bruno Richard Hauptmann stood convicted of the crime, but Hoffman, insisting that he sought justice for Hauptmann and not publicity for himself, impolitically tried to reopen the case. He died awaiting justice for himself, under suspension as New Jersey's employment-security director since last March, when his purchasing division came under fire.

Died. Maury Maverick, 58, dumpy, dynamic Texas Democrat, onetime clean-up mayor of San Antonio (1939-41); two-term U.S. Representative (1935-39); of a heart ailment; in San Antonio. An ardent New Dealer and champion of small business, he nonetheless scorned Washington bureaucracy; once, after scanning a subordinate's report, he gruffly coined a capital classic: "Gobbledeygook!"

Died. Major General Frank Ross McCoy, 79. "America's soldier-diplomat," who became a troubleshooter for Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt to Hoover; after long illness; in Washington, D.C. West Pointer McCoy emerged from World War I a medal-covered brigadier. As competent in striped pants as in uniform, McCoy roamed the world on diplomatic missions for the White House, helped set up the Cuban and Philippine governments, fed the "starving Armenians" in 1919, ran Nicaraguan elections, wound up his long career in 1949, when he decided that four years on the Far Eastern Commission were "long enough for . . . that temporary duty."



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Student Prince (M-G-M) goes overboard with too much of everything—songs, singers, CinemaScope, Anasco Color and plot. Apparently not content with the original book and music, Producer Joe Pasternak put his writers to work plastering the story with additional coats of synthetic Teutonic whimsy. He selected Composer Nicholas Brodsky to show Sigmund Romberg how it should have been done by whipping out three new numbers, including an egregious ballad called *I'll Walk with God*, which is sung with straight-faced solemnity to the corpse of Louis Calhern. Actor Edmund Purdom plays the romantic Prince Karl, but behind Purdom's facial motions is



EDMUND PURDOM & ANN BLYTH
Everything goes overboard.

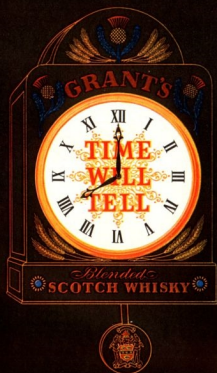
the stentorian voice of Mario Lanza, who is now considered too fat for films. Ann Blyth in blonde braids trills high notes, totes foaming mugs of beer, and bewitches the Heidelberg students.

There are still some nice moments, as when the student chorus breaks into the familiar *Drink! Drink! Drink!* But the good moments are spaced infrequently in the welter of lackluster dialogue, lackwit comedy and lackadaisical production numbers. After 107 solid minutes of being dazed and deafened, after watching the grandiose piled teeteringly upon the preposterous, moviegoers may conclude that they have spent their time not in unfamiliar Old Heidelberg but right at home in good old Hollywood.

Johnny Guitar (Republic) is one of those curious composite animals, like the tiglon, the hippolope and the peccadillo, that most people would rather talk about than see. This one is a crossbreed of the

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western with a psychoanalytic case history. Somehow, strains of Greek tragedy, Germanic grand opera and just plain better-class suburban living have also slipped into the mixture.

The story is a series of switches on the old railroad line. The ranchmen don't want the track to cut through their open range. Vienna (Joan Crawford), the madam of a gambling hall and a big land speculator, is understandably all for progress. She hires Johnny Guitar (Sterling Hayden), a gunman who has reformed and given up his guns, to defend her financial interests and attack her female susceptibilities.

The main switch: the menace is not a man but a woman (Mercedes McCambridge). What's more, she is not just the usual jealous woman but a real sexual square knot who fondles pistols



JOAN CRAWFORD AND STERLING HAYDEN
Something like the hippoelope.

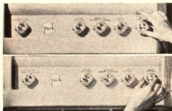
suggestively and gets unladylike satisfaction from watching a house burn down. In the end it is the women, not the men, who shoot it out, and Mercedes gets her death wish while Joan gets her man.

Actress McCambridge, a talented player with long experience in radio and TV (she won a supporting-actress Oscar in *All the King's Men*), achieves a believable, blank-mask expression of insanity. The other performers seem bewildered most of the time by the direction of Nicholas Ray (*Knock on Any Door*, *Flying Leathernecks*), who works with the misguided brilliance of a myopic Pygmalion. Almost every separate part of the picture comes to life in one way or another, but none quite fits into the whole. At one moment a character is declaiming like a choragus; at the next he may be slanging to beat Broadway. Even the backdrops are out of sorts with one another and with the story. In one scene Frontierswoman Crawford, dressed to the nines in a Paris gown, sits down to a grand piano in a



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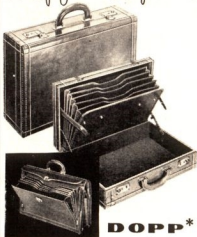
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mat-red grotto lit by candelabra, and plunks away like a cowtown Liberace while the posse thunders toward a sort of sagebrush *Götterdämmerung*.

Le Plaisir (Max Ophuls; Mayer-Kingsley) is a Gallic study of pleasure seen through the magnifying lens of three short stories by Guy de Maupassant.

The Mask plunges abruptly into a nightmare evocation of Parisian gaiety, with pleasure seekers as dazed as opium eaters thronging a ballroom that resounds to the thunder of Gay Nineties music. When a doll-like male dancer collapses amid the frenzy, he is hustled belowstairs to a cubbyhole as though there could be no reminder of human ills at the frolic. A reluctant doctor (Claude



MADELEINE RENAUD

She took her girls to the country.

Dauphin) is pulled away from a pliant girl to attend the patient and discovers that, under an ingenious, dandified mask, the sick man is an aging wreck. Dauphin takes the broken dancer home and listens reflectively, while the man's equally aged wife alternately complains and boasts about what an incurable roué her husband is. Then Dauphin goes back to the dance.

The Model is less fragmentary and more engrossing. An artist (Daniel Gelin) and a model (Simone Simon) have a passionate affair, set up housekeeping in a beautifully improbable love nest, quarrel and separate. Up until this point, the love story might have been written by Colette, but De Maupassant ends it with the detached irony that is his trademark.

The House of Madame Tellier blends a Rabelaisian humor with an almost feminine delicacy of touch. Madame Tellier's house is a brothel in a small Norman city, and Director Max Ophuls' camera peeks



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through doors and latticed windows at the girls and their guests, islands of light and laughter in the tomblike silence of the town. Then one night the house is closed tight, and its baffled habitués turn away from the door to wander unhappily in the streets.

Madame and her girls have gone to the country to attend the first Communion of Madame's little niece. The country idyl is charmingly done, with the girls on their best behavior, the villagers impressed by the glamorous visitors from the city, and Madame Tellier (Madeleine Renaud) exhibiting a happy mixture of practicality and sentiment. Jean Gabin, as a shrewd but lovelorn peasant, and Danielle Darrieux, who cries with as much facility as she loves, keeps things going forward. But, like most weekends in the country, this one tends to drag a little on Sunday afternoon.

The *Saracen Blade* (Columbia) suggests that Hollywood may be getting as tired of making historical pictures as many moviegoers are of looking at them. Using plenty of stock shots and operating on a low budget, the film goes on a foot-dragging Technicolor pilgrimage through 13th century Italy, with a side trip to the Holy Land for one of the skimpiest Crusades in film history. Ricardo Montalban plays the peasant hero who does battle with evil barons, cruel Saracens and assorted charmers, including Bette St. John and blonde Carolyn Jones, a graduate of TV's *Dragnet*. Despite the costumes, the atmosphere is more that of the Middle West than the Middle Ages, just as the plot has more in it of cops & robbers than of the age of chivalry.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Dial M for Murder. Ray Milland tries to murder Grace Kelly, but Director Alfred Hitchcock sees to it that he gets his comeuppance (TIME, May 24).

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe's great classic, as wonderful as ever, with Actor Dan O'Herlihy outwitting mutineers, cannibals and nature itself (TIME, May 24).

Executive Suite. Star-studded scramble for the presidency of a big corporation; with William Holden, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Fredric March, Walter Pidgeon, Shelley Winters, etc., etc. (TIME, May 10).

Knock on Wood. Some extremely funny Kayenzas by a brilliant clown, Danny Kaye (TIME, April 26).

Night People. Capitalist meets commissar in Berlin and Writer-Producer-Director Nunnally Johnson bangs their heads together; with Gregory Peck, Broderick Crawford (TIME, March 22).

Beat the Devil. John Huston and Truman Capote tell a completely wacky shaggy-dog story; with Humphrey Bogart, Jennifer Jones, Gina Lollobrigida, Robert Morley, Peter Lorre (TIME, March 8).

The Pickwick Papers. The first full-length film of Charles Dickens' monumental jape; with James Hayter, Donald Wolfit, Joyce Grenfell (TIME, March 1).

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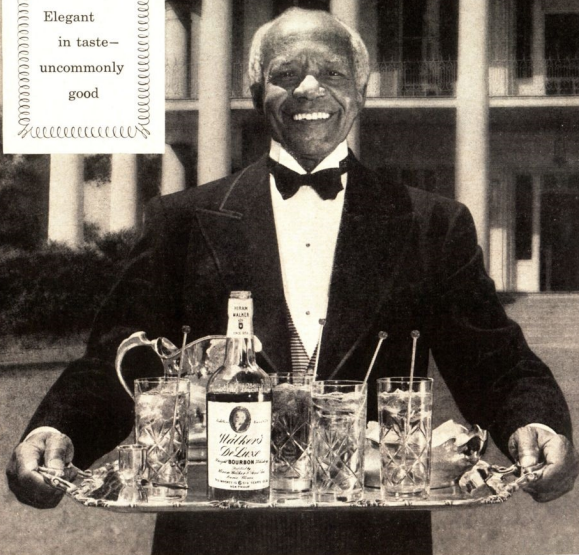
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BOOKS

Suspense

Suspense novels are meant to transport a man from his drab daily anxieties into a euphoric state of really high-class terror. Most authors in the suspense business used to accomplish this by piling up murder and mayhem, sin and skulduggery with all the subtlety of a meat-ax killer. That style is still widely practiced, but in recent years the suspense formula has become as elastic as a private eye's suspenders. It has often been stretched to include such weighty matters as character, group psychology, politics and sometimes even good writing. Thus a new category was created—well below the occasional Henry Jamesian thriller turned out by such serious writers as Marghanita Laski (see below), but several steps above the Mickey Spillane gutter. A batch of new novels demonstrates the current suspense range from simple, old-fashioned sex fiends to complex, inverted drawing-room villains.

The Flow in the Crystal by Godfrey Smith (Putnam; \$3.50) is a brightly written, sprightly little *tour de force* that is all the more remarkable from a 23-year-old writing his first novel. It is about two young Englishmen involved in London high jinks and international low life. Graham Seval, a financial wizard, is the crystal. Roger Meredith, a civil servant, is assigned by the Foreign Office to find the flaw. If there is no flaw in Seval's loyalty, he is to be sent abroad on a vital secret mission. Meredith's search leads through the brilliant, overlapping aristocratic, political, literary and journalistic worlds of London to the discovery of a magnetic and completely seductive personality. It also leads to an ingenious surprise ending and the disclosure that the flaw of a many-faceted crystal sometimes lies in its hard perfection.

The Time of the Fire by Marc Brandel (Random House; \$3) is a workmanlike portrait of a small American town and its mass hysteria under the terror of a homicidal maniac. The terror and hysteria rise to a high boil when the remains of local women are found neatly decapitated and expertly carved. Before the killer gets his comeuppance, the frigid daughter of one of the town's leading citizens thaws herself out, and town and townsmen are brought to naked life with considerable psychological insight.

Terror on Broadway by David Alexander (Random House; \$2.75) is written in a language that bears a deceptive resemblance to English but is actually Broadwayese. In Novelist Alexander's hands, it is a blunt instrument that he uses to hammer out the unhappy saga of Waldo. Waldo is a psychopathic killer who gets a boyish kick out of playing ticktacktoe with a knife on the bodies of the ladies he dispatches. It is perfectly clear at the very beginning that Waldo is going to be caught by Hero Bart Hardin, editor of the

Broadway Times, a journal devoted to horses and hoofs. On page eleven it is disclosed that Hardin's Broadway trademark is his collection of eleven gaudy vests, the latest being "a dove gray number with yellow tulips." Obviously, Waldo doesn't have a chance.

The Fugitive Eye by Charlotte Jay (Harper; \$2.50) frankly tries to scare hell out of the reader and is fairly successful. Its hero, who is blind in one eye, sees the tail end of a murder in a forest near London. After he is temporarily blinded in the other eye by an accident, the murderers capture him, and the action gets under way as a dipsomaniac doctor prepares to pour acid in the hero's good eye. The chase in the dark has the reader identified with the hero all the way. Justice, as it must in such a tale, triumphs in the end.

The Insane Metropolis

GUIGNOL'S BAND (287 pp.)—Louis-Ferdinand Céline—*New Directions* (\$5).

A Beethoven fan once said that the only way to get the real "feel" of his master's voice was to turn the phonograph up to maximum volume, lie on the floor, fasten one end of a rubber hose over the bellowing speaker, the other into one's ear. A simpler way of being pounded to jelly is to read a novel by France's Louis-Ferdinand Céline. No rubber hose can convey the feel of Céline, nor can his own favorite exclamations, such as "Bam!", "Bang!", "Zoom!", "Zimm!", "Rrpp!", "Rrooo!", "Rraap!", "Rrango!", "Whah!"

Says Céline: "Mumblers and cowards," or hypocrites who are content to remain "flashy gangrenes, vested in elegant, bloody brocades," need not read his books. They can simply go to hell and



NOVELIST CÉLINE
Bam! Bang! Zoom! Zimm! Rrpp! Rrooo!

be "munched with tongues of flame . . . slaking your thirst . . . with a skinful of vinegar, of vitriol so hot that your tongue peels, puffs, bursts . . . and so on through eternal time . . ."

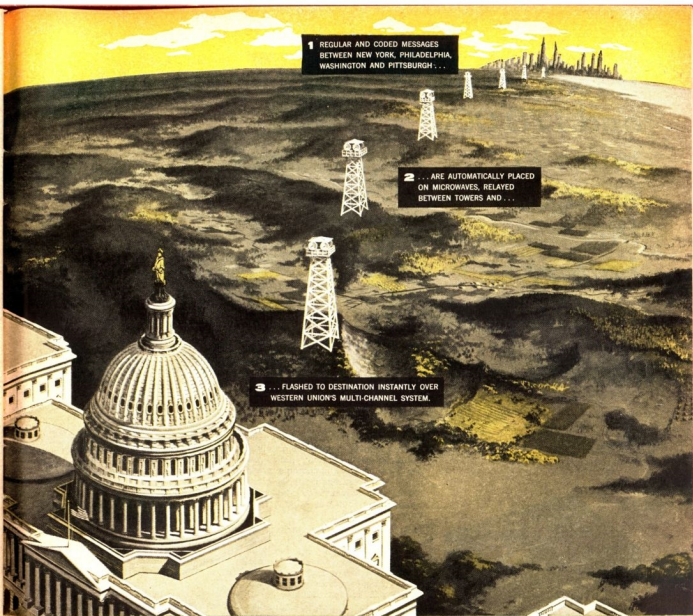
What is all the munching and puffing about? For many years Céline has been the ogre of French literature, a man whose abomination of the civilized world is so great that he has dedicated his life to dynamiting the pillars of society.

Apacheified Dickens. Born in 1894, Céline as an adult became a doctor in the Paris slums, a perfect apprenticeship for a writer who saw everything in terms of filth, corruption and decay. Two novels, boiling with ferocious vitality and humor, *Death on the Installment Plan* (TIME, Aug. 29, 1938) and *Journey to the End of the Night* (TIME, April 30, 1934), established Céline's literary reputation; but World War II, in which he became a vigorous Nazi collaborator, made him a social pariah, who had to run for his life after the Liberation. On Feb. 21, 1950, a French court sentenced Céline, *in absentia*, to national degradation for life. He has since received amnesty.

Time has mellowed Céline's grisly humor without muting his jungle screams or lessening his power to describe gutter-sniping with the force of an apacheified Charles Dickens. *Guignol's Band* depicts the life of French crooks in the underworld of London during the First World War. The book's hero, Ferdinand, is a victim of a German strafing attack, which leaves him feeling as if "nailed to the shutter like an owl." He has a deafening singing noise in one ear, a gnawing migraine, a mere stump of a left arm. Honorably discharged but too beaten up to realize the fact, Ferdinand goes to London, where he makes a beeline for the French "colony" on the river ("That's what they call the Thames"). In a dockside pub he teams up with Boro, a sleazy French pianist "who was in the habit of wearing plum derbies."

Trouble with Boro is that he has never learned British police "etiquette," i.e., that no matter how much of a crook or tramp you are, "they won't hound you" so long as you don't try and step out of character. So when Sergeant Matthew of Scotland Yard spots Boro playing the pub piano in a top hat instead of the usual plum derby, all hell breaks loose. "Where did he get the idea of wearing a top hat in that dirty bar? . . . Where did he think he was? At the Derby? In the House of Lords?" Within minutes, angry Sergeant Matthew is flat on the floor, "covered with drunks . . . a mountain of them high as the chandelier." Boro and Ferdinand scuttle into the street, and from then on, Author Céline shows them on the run from one crazy hideout to another:

¶ "The Leicester Boarding House," a brothel run by Frenchman Cascade, whose steady, unchanging pimpery has won the respect of "even the worst bulls of the Yard." Unlike Boro, Cascade would never dream of rousing the Yard's ire by cutting off his famed spit curl or altering the



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tattooing on his buttocks ("A rose on the right... a wolf's face on the left"). Suddenly all the other French pimps in London have turned patriotic and gone home to fight, leaving their girls for Cascade to "look after." "We're widows, Cascade! We're widows!" they croon, climbing into his lap. "I can't pimp for all of you," bellows Cascade. "Where am I going to hide [you] all?" At one point Sergeant Matthew appears in the doorway, one of the girls gets stabbed, and Boro and Ferdinand rush her, wrapped in a tablecloth, to

¶ "The London Freeborn Hospital," a masterpiece of Céline architecture. In this vast warren of iron beds, the coal smoke and fog are so dense that Intern Dr. Clodowitz cannot see a patient's face without holding a lantern over the pillow. Leaving "Clodo" (who is in the pay of Cascade) to patch up the howling prostitute, Boro and Ferdinand scuttle down the river to

¶ The Greenwich home of Pawnbroker Titus Jerome van Claben, who dresses like an Egyptian pasha and sleeps in a bed piled up with pawnd fur pieces. Junk fills the Claben hockshop from floor to rafters: one false step and the unwary visitor is crushed under an avalanche of "pianos... harps and trombones... baby carriages, women's bicycles... mattresses... top hats... bottle baskets." Excited by smoking reefers, old Claben swallows a whole bag of gold sovereigns, doesn't disgorge a one of them when Boro and Ferdinand hold him upside down and bang his skull vigorously on the floor. GREENWICH TRAGEDY! below the newspapers next day: "Body of... well-known pawnbroker... found... badly mutilated... Might be due to foul play." Off runs Ferdinand once again, the Yard right on his tail.

Yellow and Raspberry. Ferdinand escapes Sergeant Matthew by becoming "Master of the Horse" to a French magician and his assistant, a lady named "The Flower of San Francisco." ("He sawed off my head every evening..." recounts the Flower, "and two matinees besides Rrr!... Rrr!... The blood flowed down to the orchestra... The spectators would faint!") But by this time Ferdinand has almost decided that the trenches of Flanders are safer and cozier than the walks of Lambeth.

The pace and din of *Guignol's Band* are too fast and deafening to hold up to the very end, and the string of fantastic adventures grows increasingly limp and raveled. By then Céline has, as always, succeeded in hammering his sharpest hallucinations deep into the reader's head. Spit-curlled Cascade, lantern-bearing Dr. Clodowitz, sovereign-stuffed Titus van Claben—such characters are engraved in the memory for keeps. No visitor since Thomas Wolfe has described London with such off-beat perception and passion—not the London the tourist or the Briton has ever seen, but the insane metropolis "painted like fog with some yellow and raspberry added" that Céline alone is capable of seeing.



What's the idea of ganging up on Dad?

The idea *here*, of course, is fun. But it also suggests a serious matter: That all fathers are carrying a heavier family load in the face of today's high living costs.

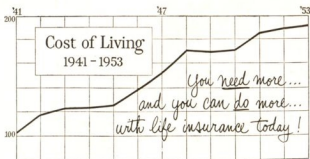
Since it costs more to meet the growing needs of his family than it used to, the wise father will make sure that his life insurance is adjusted accordingly. This is the most important step he can take to protect his family and himself.

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How much more? Study the accompanying cost-of-living chart. It indicates you could need up to twice as much life insurance as was necessary back in 1941.

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Lady Jekyll & Hyde

THE VICTORIAN CHAISE LONGUE (119 pp.)—Marghanita Laski—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.75).

British book reviewers are immune to the virus of British understatement. When Marghanita Laski's *The Victorian Chaise Longue* was published in London six months ago, the *Manchester Guardian* hailed it as showing "almost ferocious power." Said *Time* and *Tide*: "[Miss Laski] stacked every card against herself to make her final really-grand slam more miraculous."

Her British fans notwithstanding, Author Laski (a niece of the Labor Party's late Grey Eminence, Harold Laski) bids and makes no slams in *The Victorian Chaise Longue*, only a quiet rubber game.



Brian Seed

NOVELIST LASKI

Willy-nilly, Melly to Milly.

She deals out a tidy horror story with a psychological flavoring of Jekyll & Hyde.

Melanie Langdon is the adoring, child-like wife of a rising lawyer in present-day London, the doting mother of an infant son and a happy patient who has just been told that the worst is over in her seven-month siege of TB. Pleasantly contemplating a happy future, she falls asleep on a Victorian chaise longue, a cherished trophy from an antique-buying safari. She wakes up neither in her drawing room nor in her century nor in her own body.

Devilish Fantasies. She is still on the same chaise longue, but the year is 1864, the drawing room is stuffy, cluttered, sealed against a breath of air. In this world, she finds, her name is Milly Baines, she is a total invalid, and she has a priggish, self-righteous sister who hates her. When she tells a visiting pastor that she is a woman of the future who doesn't belong in 1864, he denounces her claims as devilish fantasies.

She begins to think that she has perhaps



These hands can borrow from any bank in town

A frank statement about loans . . . how they're made . . . why they're sometimes turned down.

The hands above belong to a skilled craftsman. He's a solid citizen and a hard worker. He's also proud of his work, independent about money as a hog on ice, and downright strait-laced about meeting his obligations.

That makes him a good risk for any banker. Here's why.

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sionally some loan applications are turned down.

Willing to Take a Risk?

Bankers naturally like to lend money. That's their principal source of income. They'll take a considered risk but they can't afford to take long chances with other people's money. All in all, it speaks well for American business and the individual American that the great majority of loan applications are granted. When you hear someone growl about being turned down, ask yourself this question:

"Would I be willing to risk my own money on this promise to pay?"

You might or you might not. Bankers make mistakes, too. But the difference between a bank and an individual is that a bank has to have

a high batting average in order to stay in business.

Banker's Judgment

There you have it. The banker has to be somewhat of a financial perfectionist. You may not always agree with his judgment but of this you can be constantly certain: his decisions are based on experience and old-fashioned horse sense. He makes them competitively, knowing that you can always go to another bank. As long as this remains banking's way of doing business, your money will be in good hands.

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been sent back to the 19th century on a curative mission, to teach the healing values of fresh air and sunshine, but the doctor who attends her will not hear of such madness. Meanwhile, old parallels crop up between her life as Melly and her life as Milly.

The Final Secret. She is much reminded of her husband by a ruddy-faced, curly-haired visitor. As he kneels at her side, she instinctively knows that he once made love to her on the chaise longue. A more terrible parallel occurs when she starts spitting blood into her handkerchief and realizes that as Milly, she will die of TB. As she tightens the suspense screws on her plot, Author Laski also adds a shocker or two, e.g., poor Milly outrages her Victorian surroundings by bearing an illegitimate child. The final secret of whether Melanie ever makes her way back to the 20th century is a matter Author Laski deserves to share directly with her readers.

Back to the Riffraff

SWEET THURSDAY (273 pp.)—John Steinbeck—Viking (\$3.50).

John Steinbeck respects the underdog, but he melts uncontrollably before a no-good, boozed-up bum. His sentimental eulogies of riffraff began with his first successful book, *Tortilla Flat* (1935), continued in *Cannery Row* (1945), and appear again in *Sweet Thursday*, which is really a return visit to Cannery Row. It reads like stuff that has been salvaged from the wastebasket. All the characters in *Sweet Thursday* (who live in Monterey, Calif., Steinbeck's home territory) have a lot in common: rotgut whisky in their bellies, leather in their hides, gold in their hearts and bats in their belfries.

In the cast which peoples Steinbeck's skid row are the following weirdies:

¶ A madam called Fauna who runs the Bear Flag and once masterminded a flourishing South American export trade in shrunken human heads. She keeps a former competitor's noggin in a desk drawer to remind her of the good old days.

¶ A homosexual cook at the Bear Flag who is writing a novel called *The Pi Root of Oedipus*.

¶ A middle-aged Ph.D. named Doc, previously characterized in *Cannery Row* by Steinbeck as "half Christ and half satyr," who spends a lot of his nondrinking time stimulating a tankful of octopuses into apoplexy, for research purposes.

¶ A beachcombing seer who lives on sea lettuce and stolen candy bars.

¶ A Los Angeles hoodlum named Joseph and Mary Rivas, who graduated from "switch knives, snap guns . . . and, for the very poor, socks loaded with sand" to ownership of the Lee Chong Grocery, and now keeps busy trying to figure out a way to cheat at chess.

¶ Hazel, a male deadbeat, who owes his name to a remarkably unobservant mother. He lives with other deadbeats at the Palace Flophouse and is deeply disturbed by his horoscope, which indicates that he is destined to be President of the U.S.

Plot? Yes, there is one, of sorts. Schol-

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arly Doc is in the middle-aged dumps. Hazel, Fauna and the rest of Cannery Row decide that he needs a woman, perhaps even a wife. While guzzling a liquid killer called "Old Tennis Shoes," they pick the girl, a scrappy newcomer at the Bear Flag named Suzy. Suzy is unsure of herself. It seems that she was rejected as a child. As she tells it to her friend Hazel: "Once, when I was a kid, I made an asht-ray for my old man and old lady . . ."

"They like it?"

"They didn't need no asht-ray."

With her asht-ray complex working overtime, Suzy makes a bachelor girl's flat out of an abandoned 16-ft. boiler and starts slinging ham & eggs at the local hash house. Just when the matchmaking plans appear to be spiked, Cannery Row focuses its cloudy mind long enough to bring the two lovers together by an action as silly as it is surprising.

Sweet Thursday is a turkey with visibly Saroyanesque stuffings. But where Saroyan might have clothed the book's characters and incidents with comic reality, Steinbeck merely comic-strips them of all reality and even of very much interest.

RECENT & READABLE

An English Year, by Nan Fairbrother. An Englishwoman's beautifully written reflections on changing nature, growing children and the wonders of life in general (TIME, June 7).

Madame de Pompadour, by Nancy Mitford. A life of Louis XV's dazzling mistress, done up in rich literary brocades by a fine British writer (TIME, June 7).

Chinese Gordon: The Story of a Hero, by Lawrence & Elisabeth Hanson. A first-rate biography of the odd but dazzling fish who was Victorian England's shining knight (TIME, May 31).

The Golden Echo, by David Garnett. A British novelist's memoirs of a wacky and celebrity-studded youth (TIME, May 24).

The Tunnel of Love, by Peter De Vries. A punny farce about sin and redemption in suburban Connecticut (TIME, May 24).

The Courts of Memory, by Frank Rooney. One of the year's best first novels, although tedious in spots, about the last generation of the '30s and its conformist nonconformists (TIME, May 17).

The Reason Why, by Cecil Woodham-Smith. Best and most fascinating account to date of the most glorious snafu in military history: the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava (TIME, May 10).

From the Danube to the Yalu, by Mark W. Clark. Lessons and recommendations for his countrymen by an American general who has fought Communism in Europe and Asia (TIME, May 3).

The Fire-Raisers, by Marris Murray. A vivid, moody story about a South African valley and its willy-nilly incendiaries (TIME, April 26).

Minutes of the Last Meeting, by Gene Fowler. More stories about those three Hollywood musketeers, John Barrymore, W. C. Fields and Author Fowler, disguised as a biography of their colleague and poetic oracle, Sadakichi Hartmann (TIME, April 5).

"Sleepless
nights
are
killing
me,
too!"



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MISCELLANY

No Confidence. In Jefferson City, Tenn., after failing to win the G.O.P. nomination for sheriff, Farmer Briscoe Holt advertised in the Jefferson County *Standard*: "I want to thank my 43 friends . . . for casting their votes for me, and to the rest . . . I warn you that I am now going armed with a saved-off shotgun, because a man that has only 43 friends in a county as big as Jefferson is definitely in need of extra protection . . ."

Pedal Pusher. In Detroit, Edwin Arnold got a court order restraining his wife Bessie Mae after he testified that she had beaten him with her slipper, made him scrub floors, forced him to take off his shoes whenever he entered the house.

Retainer. In Lynchburg, Va., James D. Almond was fined \$25 for trying to collect unemployment compensation for two weeks he had spent in jail.

Retaliation. In Columbus, Ohio, after her husband William struck her with a fishing pole and then went off fishing with a crony, Mrs. Evelyn Easterday doused the house with kerosene, set a match to it, watched it burn to the ground.

The Party Feline. In Carson City, Nev., two weeks before primary elections, Dorothy Hersey advertised in the Nevada *Appeal*: "If you want my vote, find a home for my mother cat and three kittens."

Brushoff. In Memphis, suing Baptist Hospital for \$15,000, Grocery Clerk Fred Oliver, 46, testified that he had awakened after an abdominal operation to find that his mustache had disappeared, later suffered "hurt and embarrassment" when, because of a skin ailment, the mustache would not grow back.

For Further Study. In Philadelphia, two bandits held up the Rev. Ralph Valerio, went through his pockets, took \$1, grabbed his Bible, fled.

Bait. In Hartford, Conn., when he heard that the police were holding a package with his name on it, Construction Worker Sam Peay hurried down to the police station, soon found his "package": a warrant for his arrest on a reckless-driving charge.

Nolo Contendere. In Norman, Okla., Law Student Duke Logan entered a University of Oklahoma classroom to take his final examination, took one look at the questions, fainted.

The Outcast. In Moundsville, W.Va., a convict serving a twelve-month term in the state penitentiary sent out letters to his creditors back home: "I wish you would quit writing those dunning letters . . . They are very damaging to my social position here at the prison."



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LONG DISTANCE RATES ARE LOW

Here are some examples:

Baltimore to Philadelphia	40c
Indianapolis to Nashville	70c
New York to Detroit	95c
Miami to Cleveland	\$1.45
Washington to San Francisco	\$2.00

These are the station-to-station rates for the first three minutes, after 6 o'clock every night and all day Sunday. They do not include the new, lower federal excise tax.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





I.W. HARPER

The Gold Medal Whiskey

ANNOUNCES

An Inviting New Price



*A dividend for old friends
An invitation to new friends*

Kentucky Straight
PRIZED BOURBON
BOTTLED IN BOND • 100 PROOF

Same fine quality as always

...it's always a pleasure

—SINCE 1872



I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

You're So Smart to Smoke **Parliaments**

A man in a red suit and a dark tie with red squares is holding a pack of Parliament cigarettes in his left hand and a single cigarette in his right hand. The pack is open, showing several cigarettes. The pack has the word "Parliament" in a large, stylized font, and "KING SIZE CIGARETTES" below it. At the top of the pack, it says "FILTER MOUTHPIECE". At the bottom of the pack, it says "Benson & Hedges" and "MADE IN U.S.A.".

Parliament's exclusive
Filter Mouthpiece and
superb blend of fine
tobaccos give you
filtered smoking at its best.

KING SIZE or REGULAR

THE HALLMARK OF QUALITY



A PRODUCT OF

Benson & Hedges

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK